

THE NAPANEE

Vol. XLIII] No 9 -JNO. POLLARD, Editor and Publisher.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA.

The human race is divided into two classes—those who go ahead and do something, and those who sit still and enquire "Why wasn't it done the other way?"—H. Lmes.

Napanee's Greatest Store, **THE ROBINSON CO'Y**

Just as some victories are worse than defeat, so, contrariwise in merchandising, some losses are an eventual gain. That is why we get rid of little lots at a season's wane rather than carry them over.

On Saturday--Women's \$17.50 Coats for \$5

Commencing Saturday morning, February 13th, we will give you your choice of any Women's Coat in the store from \$10.00 up to \$17.50 at a sale price

\$5.00

All other Women's Coats, not included in above prices, as well as Children's Coats, half price. All sizes and a lot of handsome garments to choose from. Orders by mail will receive careful attention.

Another List of Fur Bargains.

And you know what the old bear's warning was. Last week's list of cut prices brought several buyers. Here is another list that will interest those not supplied.

Two Women's Canadian Coon Coats, sizes 34 and 36, worth \$35 and \$45—your choice for \$25.
One Half Persian Coat, size 32—\$60 for \$40. One Bokharan Cape, bust 44, length 27 inches \$24.50 for \$15.
One Russian Lamb Coat, size 42, \$55 for \$34. One Persian Lamb Coat, size 36, made of the flanks of skins, \$30.
Three Fur Lined Capes, black cloth tops, Thibet trimmed, sizes 38, 40, 42, \$9 each.
Muffs—3 Oppossum, 1 Grey Lamb, 1 Nutria, regular value \$3.50—choice for \$1.

Men's Fur Coats.

We have had a big years business in Men's Fur Coats and now we have only three left it would be a mistake to carry them over so we are willing to sacrifice them—two of them are \$25 coats, one a \$22.50 coat. Take your pick at \$17.50.

New Shirt Waist Suitings.

Not much like spring now but our oldest inhabitants predict an early spring and a hot summer. Nothing like being ready and from this out we will tempt you with new and desirable fabrics. These get first showing:

Paradigm Lustres Bright, Glossy, Brilliant made from the bright Mohair Yarns. full range to pick from now.
Blacks—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.15c, yd.
Navys—40c, 50c, 85c, yd.
Shepherd's Check Silk All pure silk. Navy and White and Black and White 75c, yd.

Donegal Tweed, Just like the real old quill. In appearance they look like dollar a yard stuff, but with us they are Special, 50c a yard, 44 inches wide.

Men's 50c Neckties at 25c.

French Flowing End style, English statesman Puff with Collar button attached, American four-in-hand style all silk ties that are made up entirely of silk. The largest neckwear firm in Canada clearing up their silks. We got a share of them, as we are sole agents for this firm in Napanee.

See them in our window.

The latest in Men's and Boys Colored Shirts.

We have just placed in Stock about 40 different styles of Spring Shirts. The comment of all who have seen them is "Why they are prettier than last year." Last year we did the biggest shirt business this store has ever done. We have planned to double it this year and if quality, beauty and value count for anything we are sure to do it.

Men's Shirts—50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, and \$1.50.

Heavy Duck Prints 10c a yd.

For the price, there is not another printed cloth in the trade to equal the heavy duck print for wear. While the present stock lasts we will sell them at the old price 10c a yard. Just now we have about 27 patterns in Navy Blue and Whites, 50 Pinks and Light Waisting Stripes. They are worth 12c if we had to buy them from the mills now.

Storm Veilings and Complexion Protectors.

Just received the very newest style in heavy chiffon veils. They are made with satin border and one and a half yards is in each veil. New Brown, Green, Navy, White, Black \$1.25 and \$1.50 each.

Also Heavy Chiffon Veiling by the yard in the new Shades, 35c yd.

A New Dressy Dress Fabric.

First time you are down town ask to see it. The weave is a Chiffon Crepe De Chene made from pure Silk 44 inches wide. All Black and all White uncrushable and washable, \$2.50 a yard.

Sale of Carpet Samples Saturday.

You know what they are like, the shortest of them is 2 yd long, and the longest is 1 1/2 yards long. Well, we have quite a bunch of them to clear out to first comers on Saturday morning. They make goop mats. Price is right. Window showing of them now.

Men's Overcoats, Ulsters, and Pea Jackets—also Boys.

At the prices which we are now selling the balance of our Ulsters, Overcoats and Pea Jackets it is a rare chance for you to save money. Every winter garment we have in stock is now reduced in price below wholesale value and in some cases to barely the cost of the material in them. Don't

The latest in Men's and Boys Colored Shirts.

We have just placed in Stock about 40 different styles of Spring Shirts. The comment of all who have seen them is "Why they are prettier than last year." Last year we did the biggest shirt business this store has ever done. We have planned to double it this year and if quality, beauty and value count for anything we are sure to do it.

Men's Shirts—50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, and \$1.50.

Boy's Shirts—50c and 75c.

Napanee's Greatest Store.

THE ROBINSON CO'Y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the Estate of Edwin William Perry, late of the Township of Erncetown in the County of Lennox and Addington, Farmer, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Revised Statutes of Ontario 1897, Chap. 123, Sec. 38 and amending Acts that all persons having any claims against the said Edwin William Perry, Deceased, who died on or about the Twelfth day of April, A.D. 1904, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to Hanniel Madden Deroche, Solicitor for Maria Helen Johnson, Administratrix of ALL AND SINGULAR the property of the said Edwin William Perry, deceased, on or before the 9th day of February, A.D. 1904, their names, addresses and descriptions and a full statement of particulars of their claim or claims and the nature of the security (if any) held by them duly verified.

And that after the said day the Administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

H. M. DEROCHE,

4d Solicitor for Maria Helen Johnson, Administratrix.

Dated this Fifth Day of January, A.D., 1904.

THE - DOMINION - BANK

CAPITAL, Paid up \$3,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$3,000,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$475,000

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS RECEIVED.
INTEREST CREDITED THEREON HALF-YEARLY.

FARMERS SALE NOTES COLLECTED AND ADVANCES MADE THEREON.

T. S. HILL, Manager.
Napanee Branch.

120

Scholarships sold in 7 months the result of having:

- 1 TEACHERS—Professionally trained and experienced in business.
- 2 GRADUATES—Well-placed and giving excellent satisfaction.
- 3 COURSES OF STUDY—Most practical that can be made.
- 4 BODY AND VOICE—Trained by an expert to insure health, correct carriage and good voice.
- 5 SHORTHAND DEPT.—Without equal in Canada.

For information address

JNO. R. SAYERS, Principal,
Pictou Business College.

Crokinole Boards, piano finish, \$1 each. Sleighs from 25c to \$2.50
POLLARD'S BOOKSTORE.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

NOTICE—I HAVE THREE RESIDENCES to sell or rent. The one on the corner of Dundas and West Streets, brick, which I reside in at present, containing 12 rooms and halls in both flats, also a chamber in 3rd flat, and store and storeroom, bakery and a No. 1 oven, built of brick, can use coal or wood, all equipped with gas and electric light, and waterworks, barn and woodshed. Also two houses on West street, corner on Mill street, one is just built and it contains eleven rooms, and woodshed, bath and bath rooms, hot and cold water and gas. The other is a fine house containing ten rooms besides halls, filled in from bottom to top with brick, also three mantles and fire grates and a furnace, and is lit with gas. All to sell or rent.

J. H. CLAPP, Napanee.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the estate of Joshua Ginders, late of the Town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to "The Revised Statutes of Ontario" Chapter 123, Section 38, and amending Acts that all persons having any claims against the said Joshua Ginders, deceased, who died on or about the 10th day of January, 1904, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to David A. Valieu, Napanee Post Office, executor of the last will and testament of the said Joshua Ginders, deceased, on or before the 1st day of March, A.D. 1904, their names, addresses and descriptions, and a full statement of particulars of their claim or claims, and the nature of the security (if any) held by them, duly verified.

And that after the said day the executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE,
Solicitors for the Executor.
Dated this 20th day of Jan., A.D., 1904.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Municipal Council of the United Townships of Denbigh, Abinger and Ashby, in the County of Lennox and Addington, intend to pass a by-law for leasing for a term of years the mining right on the now unused Original Road Allowances hereinafter described, that is to say:

That piece of the boundary line lying between lots No. 34, in the 7, 8 and 9 concessions of the township of Denbigh, and lot No. 1, in the 7, 8 and 9 concessions of the township of Ashby. And also that piece of Original Road Allowance lying between lot No. 34 in the 8th concession, and lot No. 34 in the 9th concession of the township of Denbigh, and between lot No. 1 in the 8th concession, and lot No. 1 in the 9th concession of the township of Ashby.

Parties objecting to the passing of the said by-law are required to file their protests with the undersigned on or before the 20th day of February. By order of the Council,

PAUL STEIN,

Clerk, Denbigh, Abinger & Ashby
Dated at Denbigh this 11th day of Jan., 1904.

It is believed in some quarters that Turkey will take advantage of far east complications by declaring war on Bulgaria.

A NICE PRESENT

And one that will be appreciated by either a lady or gentleman would be a PARKER FOUNTAIN PEN. We have them in all styles and prices. Every pen guaranteed.

POLLARD'S BOOKSTORE.

Sole Agents.

Window showing of them now.

Men's Overcoats, Ulsters, and Pea Jackets—also Boys.

At the prices which we are now selling the balance of our Ulsters, Overcoats and Pea Jackets it is a rare chance for you to save money. Every winter garment we have in stock is now reduced in price below wholesale value, and in some cases to barely the cost of the material in them. Don't delay. Come and see them for yourself.

HOUSE FOR SALE—THAT BEAUTIFUL

Brick Residence, situated on the east side of West Street, and owned by Mr. David Frisken. The location is most desirable and the house is fitted with all the most modern necessities. For full particulars apply to DAVID FRISKEN, Box 215, Napanee, Ont.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE MATTER OF JOHN A. FRASER OF THE TOWN OF NAPANEE, IN THE COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON, MERCHANT, INSOLVENT.

Notice is hereby given that John A. Fraser, of the Town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, Merchant, carrying on business as a Dry Goods and Clothing Merchant at the said Town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, has made an assignment under R. S. O. 1897, Chapter 197, and Amending Acts, of all his estate, credits and effects to me, William Alfred Rose, of the said Town of Napanee, for the general benefit of his creditors.

W. A. ROSE,

Napanee, Ont.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the estate of William Charles Buskard, late of the Township of Richmond, in the County of Lennox and Addington, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to "The Revised Statutes of Ontario" Chapter 123, Section 38, and amending Acts that all persons having any claims against the said William Charles Buskard, deceased, who died on or about the 11th day of January, 1904, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to Walter Buskard, West Huntingdon post office, Ontario, executor of the last will and testament of the said William Charles Buskard, deceased, on or before the 10th day of March, A.D., 1904, their names, addresses and descriptions, and a full statement of particulars of their claim or claims and the nature of the security (if any) held by them, duly verified.

And that after the said day the executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE,
Solicitors for the Executor.
Dated this 1st day February, A.D., 1904.

CENTREVILLE.

The roads are nearly impassible. If we don't soon have a change of weather there will be a wood famine.

There is a few cases of small pox in the vicinity of Wesley. The spread of this contagion seems to be due to carelessness. More stringent quarantine regulations will have to be enacted to stop the spread of this disease.

A new Town Hall will, in all probability, be erected the coming summer, as the present one has been condemned as unfit for use, and as being the poorest piece of public property in Ontario.

Asen Dennison is getting out a vast amount of shingle timber.

R. Milligan is getting material ready for the erection of a new dwelling.

A lot of fish has been taken out of Mad Lake this winter.

The attendance at our schools the past month has been small, owing to the very unfavorable condition of the roads and weather.

Chas. Ingoldsby, and sister Annie, spent a few days the past week visiting friends at Emerald.

Some snaps in writing paper at Pollard's

MAPLE AVENUE.

Robert Metzler's ice house at the factory has been tiled.

The bad condition of the roads prevented the people attending the quarterly meeting on Sunday, held in Odessa.

Mr. and Mrs. Philander Rose, on Monday evening entertained a number of their friends.

Mrs. Lewis Hartman was on Friday the guest of Mrs. C. W. Snider.

Messrs. Nelson O'Neil, Benson Snider and James McGaughay, each had a bee drawing their pressed hay to the station.

Mrs. W. Frink has returned after a week's visit with friends in Sydenham.

Those on the sick list are Solomon Peters, Lewis Hartman, Master William Snider and Miss L. Snider.

Mrs. Charles Rose is visiting in the Limestone city.

Visitors: Mr. and Mrs. Milton Silver, Westbrooke; Miss Fretts, Bath, at B. Rose; Mr. and Mrs. Hartman, Maple Lane, at Levi Snider.

Surprise, Sunlight, Cyclone, Comfort and toilet soaps cheap at WALES' GROCERY.

BELL ROCK.

The bill has been filled all right here for an old-fashioned winter.

The roads are almost impassible in some places; the mail-carrier could not get through to Moscow for two days last week, Thursday and Friday.

W. Brooks is doing a good business with his feed grinder this season.

Mrs. J. French has returned home from Peterborough where she spent a month with her sister and other relatives.

Mrs. F. L. Amey has returned home after a two weeks' visit with friends at Selby.

Mr. and Mrs. John Timmons attended the funeral of the late Jas. Evans, of Camden East.

Mr. W. Pomeroy, and daughter Grace, attended the funeral of the late R. J. McDowall, of Kingston.

Visitors: Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Amey, at J. Yorker; Mr. John Powley, of Gladwin, Mich., at D. L. Ameys.

CEREAL FOODS

Discounted for the next thirty days we have decided to offer all 10c packages at 8c comprising Tillson's Pan Dried Oats, Quaker Pan Dried Oats, Vim and Life Chips. We will also offer all 15c packages at 13c, comprising Tillson's 3 lb packages of Breakfast Food, Tillson's Wheatlets, Force, Malta-Vita, Malt Breakfast Food, Wheat Marrow, Grape Nuts, Granase Flakes, Granase Biscuits and Shredded Whole Wheat Biscuits, 2 packages Rokoo Coffee, for 25c, 4 lbs Canada White Starch for 25c and 1 lb of our celebrated Tea for 25c or 5 lbs for \$1.00.

THE COXALL CO'Y.

THE EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

A—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12th, 1904.

OBITUARY.

PETER SHANE.

Died at the residence of his son Mr. James Shane, 139 Colbourne street, Kingston, on Thursday morning, February 4th, in his seventy-sixth year, death was due to pneumonia after a three days illness. He leaves, besides his wife six children, James, of Kingston, Simon of Enterprise Peter of the Herald Staff, Watertown, N. Y., Mrs. J. R. Gospel Camden East. M. S. Wm. Sutton, Newburgh, and Mrs. D. A. Valteau, Napanee. The remains were taken to Newburgh, Saturday where the funeral service was held in St. John's Church and then placed in the vault to await interment in the Church of England cemetery, Camden East.

JOHIEL SOUTHWORTH.

An old and respected resident of this county passed away on Saturday last in the person of Johiel Southworth. Deceased was born 73 years ago in Dundas county and moved to Lennox many years ago, engaging in the lumbering business, dealing specially in ship's timbers. He subsequently took up farming, but of late years rheumatism and old age prevented him from very active work. A few months ago he was attacked by that dread disease cancer in the face, which caused his death. Mr. Southworth was married to a Miss Oatton who predeceased him a few years. He had no children. For some years past he lived with his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. James Oatton, at Thorpe. He bore his sufferings with unflinching patience, and was generally beloved for his kind and cheerful disposition. Deceased was a member of the Anglican Church and the last rites were administered by Rev. Rural Dean Dibb. The funeral was largely attended in spite of the rough weather and roads.

MRS. JOSEPH RIKLEY.

On Feb. 4th at her home near Wilton Mrs. Charlotte Rikley the widow of the late Joseph Rikley passed to her eternal rest. Mrs. Rikley was the eldest daughter of the late Gilbert Hogeboom and was born in the year 1829. In 1854 she married Joseph Rikley and moved near Bath where they lived until death separated them thirty-five years ago. She then returned to her father's home where she lived until she died. She joined the Methodist Church while a young girl at home and was always at her post. During the last fifteen years she was enfeebled by sickness but bore her sufferings with Christian fortitude. For a number of years she was not able to leave her home but little did we think her end was so near. Her death was a surprise to many as her last severe sickness lasted but seven days. She leaves behind her of her family to mourn her loss two sons, Sperry and Schnyler and two daughters, Mrs. Robert Sotherland, of Battersea, and Mrs. Benjamin Vanslaine, of Napanee. The funeral service was held at her late home and a number of friends and relatives met to pay their last tribute of respect. The remains were placed in Wilton vault.

PARRISH'S

Chemical Food

The great System Builder

Freshly prepared at

The Medical Hall,

FRED L. HOOPER.

HOCKEY.

JAPAN SHATTERS RUSSIAN FLEET

Lands 12,000 Troops in Corea on Their Way to Seoul.

Mikado's Vessels Torpedoed Czar's Fleet Bottled up in Harbor During Monday Night, and on Tuesday Engaged it at Three Mile Range to Its Utter Discomfiture, Putting Warships Hors de Combat.—At Chemulpo Two Russian Vessels Strike their Colors.

Cheefoo Feb. 9th.—The British steamer Columbia has arrived from Port Arthur with news of the attack by the Japanese fleet upon the Russian fleet in the roads outside of the harbor of Port Arthur. The Columbia was in the roads at the time and felt the first shock of a torpedo explosion at eleven o'clock Monday night. The attack continued all night and at daylight this morning two Russian battleships and one first-class Russian cruiser were seen to have been disabled and beached at the entrance of the harbor. The cruiser was badly listed.

Story of Eye Witness.

A member of the crew of the Columbia tells this story of the naval battle at Port Arthur.

"The Columbia was lying in the roadstead, surrounded by 14 Russian battleships and cruisers. At 11:30 o'clock Monday night a severe shock was felt on board the Columbia. The Russians immediately commenced to operate their searchlight and opened fire towards the sea. The firing lasted only a short time. At 1 o'clock more shocks were felt and the Russians again commenced firing.

"The Japanese did not return the fire. At 2 o'clock two Russian battleships went in and were beached across the entrance of the harbor. They were soon followed by a Russian cruiser, which was beached.

None of the vessels were damaged above the waterline. More shocks from torpedoes were felt during the early morning than all was quiet.

Started in Pursuit.

"At 10 o'clock Tuesday morning three Japanese cruisers passed Port Arthur in sight of the Russian fleet. The whole Russian fleet immediately weighed anchor and went after them, but returned in half an hour. The Russians left one cruiser outside to watch for the Japanese ships. The cruiser was fired upon by the Japanese and the other Russian vessels took up their anchors and cruised around the roadstead. The Japanese came up within three miles and battle commenced. The Japanese fired on the ships and forts, which replied. The Russian ships were struck by shells, but were only slightly damaged. The Russian fire fell short. The Columbia steamed away while the battle was in progress, but later saw the Japanese fleet leave. One cruiser with the torpedo boats is reported north of Cheefoo."

Harbor Blocked by Ships

The two battleships disabled are the Poltava and the Cesarevitch. The disabled armored cruiser Boyarin and the grounded battleships block the entrance to the harbor preventing gunboats from getting out, and battle ships and cruisers from going in and getting coal. Besides this Japan has the

J. F. SMITH.

For all Kinds of Cheese—Oka, Limburger, Roquefort, Pine Apple, and the very best September make of Canadian.

Cooked Meats—to slice, for to save work at home—Ham, English Brown, Tongue, J.-laid Hock, Head Cheese and Corned Beef.

All kinds of Choicest Fresh Meats always on hand. Remember we handle

only the choicest cattle, which ensures you of tender meats.

Home-made sausage fresh every day.

I wish to remind you we handle the finest blend of Coffee and have it arrive fresh ground every week, and by so doing have more than doubled our coffee business since starting the weekly shipments, which insures a good strength and fine flavour.

DRY KINDLING WOOD

We have a small quantity of the above, —also—

DRY CORDWOOD and COAL.

The Rathbun Co.

R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

PERSONALS

Mr. Walter Boyes, of Picton, is home on the sick list. He is laid up with inflammatory rheumatism.

Mr. Peter Shane, of Watertown, was in town last week attending the funeral of his father.

Mr. Stovel, of the Stovel Lithographing Co., Winnipeg, Man., and a former proprietor of the Napanee Express, called at our office on Saturday last.

Mr. G. H. Allen, of Trenton, was in town on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Darch, of Morden, Man. have returned to Napanee.

Miss Ruby Britton was "At Home" to a number of young friends on Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Charles Pollard, who has been confined to the house for the past week, is some better.

Dr. Lake, of Kingston, late of Pittsburgh Pa., visits Napanee every 2 weeks. Eyes examined and fitted with glasses by precise and costly instruments seldom found outside of large sized hospitals. Next Wednesday, at Campbell House.

Mrs. Nicholas Vanslaine is in Kingston this week the guest of Mrs. William Francisco. She was present at the death bed of Mr. Francisco, which sad event occurred Thursday morning.

Miss Helen Spencer will leave on Thursday for Oregon where she will spend a year with her aunt, Mrs. Philips, who has spent the past month with her brother, Mr. Henry Spencer. She will return next Thursday accompanied by Helen. Helen spent last Tuesday evening with her friend, Miss Mable Mills, and about eight thirty, some twenty young people arrived on the scene surprising Helen and making things rather lively till twelve thirty. Cake and coffee was served at eleven-thirty. Two flashlight pictures were taken during the evening.

Mr. Arthur Allison arrived home this week for a couple of weeks' vacation.

Mrs. Jacob Salsberry, of Yarker, was in Napanee on Thursday.

Mr. Frank Martin, of Florida, near Wil-

Mr. N. Dunham left on Wednesday noon for California where he will spend a month before returning to the Klondyke for the spring wash-up.

Miss Blanche Gibbard spent a few days in Toronto last week with her sister.

Rev. C. E. S. Radcliffe, Camden East, was a caller on The Express Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Plumley, and little son, returned on Wednesday.

Rev. J. R. Conn M. A., W. W. Peck M. A., and A. McDonald B. A., attended the Annual Alumni Conference at Queen's this week.

Mr. Hart Lapum, Montreal, spent a few days in town this week.

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Wartman, Colebrook, are visiting his brother in Phoenix, Arizona.

BIRTHS.

OSBORNE—At Napanee, on Tuesday, February 2nd, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. Will. Osborne, a son.

SAGAR—At Napanee, on Friday, February 5th, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Sagar, twin girls.

EVANS—At Deseronto, on Thursday, January 28, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Evans, a daughter.

McMULLEN—At Deseronto, on Monday, January 28, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. John McMullen, a daughter.

McKEOWN—At Napanee, on Feb. 5th., 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. Miles McKeeown a son.

MORDEN—At Napanee, on Wednesday, February 10th., 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. Erastus Morden, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

SHANDRAW—GREEN—At Deseronto, on Wednesday, January 27th, 1904, by the Rev. R. A. Yeomans, B. A., Mr. Nelson Shandraw to Miss Margetta M. y Green, all of Deseronto.

POWLES—MARACLE—At the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Douglas Powles, Brant street on Thursday, January 28th, 1904, by Rev. G. A. Yeomans B. C., Laura Jane, youngest daughter of the late Charles Maracle, to Wilfred Powles all of Deseronto.

The great System Builder
Freshly prepared at
The Medical Hall,
FRED L. HOOPER.

HOCKEY.

The Final Game.

Napanee and Picton hockey clubs will battle for supremacy of this district of the Trent Valley League, at Belleville, on Saturday evening. All the sports are backing the locals as the winners, and everyone feels confident that our boys will return home victorious. A special rate of \$1.00 has been secured on the G. T. R., and no doubt quite a number of the hockey enthusiasts will avail themselves of the opportunity to witness the game. The team has been practising hard all week and are now in fine form and will undoubtedly give a good account of themselves.

Picton wins from Deseronto.

The last game of hockey in District No. 2, Trent Valley League, was played at Picton Friday night between Deseronto and Picton. The score at half-time was 0 to 3 in favour of Picton, and the final score 12 to 4 in favour of the home team. By winning this game Picton and Napanee are tied for first place. Teams:

Deseronto (4): Goal, Wonacot; point, Earls; cover, Rorke; left wing, McDonnell; right wing, Prickett; centre, Fitchett; rover, Ingram.

Picton (12): Goal, Bartholmew; point, Yerex; cover, Hess; left wing, Sullivan; right wing, Welsh; centre, Tamblin; rover, McMullen.

Referee—R. C. Gerow of Picton.

Standing of the Teams.

Following is the standing of District No. 2, Trent Valley League:			Won.	Lost.
Napanee	4	2		
Picton	4	2		
Belleville	3	3		
Deseronto	1	5		

Hockey Notes.

The Picton Gazette says the "Pirates" have disbanded.

Referring to the Trent Valley Hockey League the Picton Gazette says:

"Attention is now being turned to the Trent Valley league team. They are the whole thing now. They have won on Deseronto ice and on Belleville ice while they have lost one home game and one in Napanee, but the latter was not unexpected as no visiting team has a victory to its credit on the Napanee rink."

Wednesday night the town hockey team and a picked 7 from the Traders League had a game, which resulted in a victory for the town team by a score of 7-5. The picked team put up a good argument and the seniors had their work cut out for them. There is some good material among the younger hockeyists and in a season or two will be able to get a place on the senior team.

CURLING.

Rockwood Beat Napanee.

Rockwood and Napanee curling clubs played a Central Ontario League match on the former's ice Thursday afternoon of last week. Rockwood won by 39 to 24.

Rockwood No. 1—W. R. Dick, W. Fenwick, W. Potter, Dr. Clarke (skip)—19

Napanee No. 1—D. Hill, G. Bastin, J. S. Ham, W. A. Bellhouse (skip)—14

Rockwood No. 2—A. Mackie, W. Carr, J. Davidson, T. McCammon (skip)—20

Napanee No. 2—W. A. Grange, C. I. Mabee, J. W. Robinson, Dr. Leonard (skip)—10

Afterwards the Rockwood curlers entertained their visitors at a dinner.

C. O. C. Association.

Rockwood won from Brockville in the last match of the Central Ontario Curling Association series Tuesday afternoon. Rockwood won by 36 to 27. The following is the final standing of the Rinks:

	Won.	Lost.
Kingston	5	1
Rockwood	3	3
Napanee	2	4
Brockville	2	4

The Columbia steamed away while the battle was in progress, but later saw the Japan fleet leave. One cruiser with the torpedo boats is reported north of Chefoo.

Harbor Blocked by Ships.

The two battleships disabled are the Pollava and the Cesarevitch. The disabled armored cruiser Boyarin and the grounded battleships block the entrance to the harbor preventing gunboats from getting out, and battle ships and cruisers from going in and getting coal. Besides this Japan has the Russian gunboats Varig and Koratz caught at Chemulpo. They were bound for Vladivostock.

Disabled Cruiser Outside.

When seen by the steamer Foo Chow Tuesday morning, the fast cruisers were circling in a radius of six miles. No torpedo boats were seen, and it is probable that they left the vicinity after the torpedo attack on Monday night.

Had Narrow Escape.

The Columbia reports she had a narrow escape from injury during the naval battle. While going out of the roads at Port Arthur the Russian cruiser Novik got between the Columbia and the Japanese fleet. Shells which passed over the Novik struck the Columbia. Her flag was cut into shreds and one shell fell on her deck. The faces of those who were on deck were blackened with powder smoke.

A naval officer who was recently at Port Arthur says the Russians were not prepared for the attack and had an insufficient amount of steam up. A boat patrolled the Straits of Pechili continuously, but apparently the Japanese torpedo boats were not noticed until after the first torpedo was fired. The Russians fired, but the Japanese did not return the fire and backed off.

Russians Bad Shots.

An hour later the discharge of torpedoes was repeated, after which the torpedo boats withdrew some distance. At 10 o'clock Tuesday morning the Japanese fast cruisers circled within view of the whole Russian fleet, but they were not engaged. The Russians returned towards the harbor after half an hour. The Japanese came within three miles. A battle then began between the Russian forts and fourteen ships and the sixteen Japanese vessels. A few of the Japanese shells were effective, but as far as seen the Russian shots fell short.

The Japanese fleet was steaming toward Dalny when seen last.

The Columbia left just as Tuesday morning's contest began and was unable to learn the result. It is probable that the Japanese fleet was conveying twenty-six troop ships from Sasebo to some point in Korea. The Japanese are reported to be in possession of the southern portion of the peninsula.

Vessels in Vladivostock.

The Russian war vessels at Vladivostock are the armored cruisers Rurik, Rossia, Gromoboy and the Bogoty, a screw corvet built in 1860. Russia has 1000 tons of coal at Port Arthur, but the coal must be taken out in lighters until the battleships disabled by the Japanese are floated.

Score To Date.

JAPANESE—Unchanged, except that the first-class cruiser Varig and the third class cruiser Koratz reported as captured at Chemulpo, were really blown up and sunk.

10 Battleships and cruisers destroyed or damaged and put out of action.

10 Russians killed, 58 wounded.

1 Auxiliary cruiser captured, 10,000 tons.

1 Merchant steamer captured, Argun.

4 Whalers captured, Glorige, Nicolai, Alexander and Michael.

Unconfirmed report that three transports and 2,000 men captured.

RUSSIAN—Unchanged, O.

Notice

This spring you will be wanting shingles, Nails, Sheeting, hinges in fact everything in building hardware. Call and get our prices. WALES' HARDWARE STORE.

Lieut.-Gen. Ian Hamilton will be the British attache with the Russian forces in the far east.

January British trade returns show a decrease of \$1,163,500 in imports and \$4,101,500 in exports.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

uesday evening with her friend, Miss Mable Mills, and about eight thirty, some twenty young people arrived on the scene surprising Helen and making things rather lively till twelve-thirty. Cake and coffee was served at eleven-thirty. Two flashlight pictures were taken during the evening.

Mr. Arthur Allison arrived home this week for a couple of weeks' vacation.

Mrs. Jacob Saleberry, of Yarker, was in Napanee on Thursday.

Mr. Frank Martin, of Florida, near Wilton, was in town on Thursday.

Dr. Curry, M. P. P., Prince Edward County, Picton, was in Napanee Tuesday.

Mr. Morley Shibley, of Napanee, made a business trip to Brockville this week.

W. S. Herrington was in Kingston on Wednesday.

Mr. Thos. Caton, of Thorpe, was in town Monday.

Mr. Harvey Mills, of Wilton, was in town Wednesday.

Mr. J. A. G. Caton, of Thorpe, was in town on Tuesday.

Mr. Morris Caton, son of Mr. Arch. Caton of Napanee, spent last Sunday with the family, and left for New York Monday.

Mr. Ernest Hall and Mr. Hartley Lapum, of Montreal, spent Sunday with friends in Napanee.

Mr. Miles Caton, of Thorpe, son of Thos. Caton, arrived safe in Winnipeg last week and will make his home in that city, where he has secured a situation.

Miss Dot Fisher, of Belleville, has secured a position at E. A. Rikley's.

A number of young people gave a dance in the Oddfellows' hall on Thursday evening.

Mrs. Eugene Richardson will entertain her lady friends to euchre this afternoon.

Mr. D. L. Hill took a business trip to Peterboro this week.

Mr. Robert Longmore and Mr. James Hayden, of Camden East, were in town on Thursday.

Mrs. F. E. Vanluven and Miss Luella Hall were in Kingston on Tuesday.

Mr. J. O. Hardy spent a few days in Toronto this week.

The Misses Templeton spent Tuesday in Kingston.

Mrs. Reid, who has been the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Lockridge during the past few weeks, returns to her home in Toronto to-day.

Mrs. Rev. W. W. Pack is seriously ill.

Miss Bessie Walker, Belleville, is the guest of Miss Nellie Laird.

Messrs. Bethel Kingsbury and Arthur Caton spent Sunday in Kingston.

Mrs. F. Hawley is quite ill.

Mr. Fred Carnall, of Toronto, was in town a few days this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Robinson entertained to euchre on Wednesday evening. The honors were won by Mrs. O. L. Herring, Miss Henry, and Messrs. Mina Ham and Capt. Holmes.

Mr. Robt. Jackson, Morven, was a caller on The Express on Saturday.

Miss Tollhurst is spending a month at her home in Toronto.

Wednesday, January 27th, 1904, by the Rev. B. A. Ye mams, B. A., Mr. Nelson Shandraw to Miss Maretha May Green, all of Deseronto.

POWLES—MARACLE—At the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Douglas Powles, Brant street on Thursday, January 22nd, 1904, by Rev. G. A. Yoemans B. C., Laura Jane, youngest daughter of the late Charles Maracle, to Wilfred Powles all of Deseronto.

DEATHS.

RIRLEY—At her home near Wilton, on February 4th, 1904, Mrs. Joseph Rikley, aged 75 years.

SAGAR—At Napanee, on Saturday, February 6th, 1904, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Sagar.

SHANE—At 139 Colbourne street, Kingston, on Thursday February 4th, 1904, Mr. Peter Shane, in his seventy-sixth year.

MORDEN—At Napanee, on Thursday, Feb. 11th, Annie, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Erastus Morden.

HONOR ROLL FOR JANUARY.

Enterprise Public School.

Names in order of merit. Class IV, Irvine Dopping, Etta Kellar, George Wagar, Lillian Wagar and Claude Jackson tie. Nita Caracallan, Estella Thompson, Florence Wagar, Blanche Cox, Effie Clancy, Edward Hayes, Cora Reid, Edna Reid, Edna Craig, Earle Reid, Lela Dopping, Earle Raymond, Willie Hayes.

Class III.—Harold Covert, Ada Storms, Georgie Dopping, Wilbert Jackson, Florence Walker, Florence Davey, Johnnie O'Dea, Byron Wagar, Mamie Meeks, Euro Shier, Ross Bell, Bessie Fenwick, Susie O'Dea, Evelyn Wagar, Hattie Bell, Grover Wagar, Lillian Lockwood, Charl Kennedy, Frank Davey, Edith Mintz, Irvine Shier, (Agnes Raymond, Everton Bell, Elgin Vannest, Beatrice Lockwood) absent.

Class Pt. II—Carlotta Covert, Donald Walker, Menita Mintz, Charlie Card, Bernie Whalen, Ina Hartwick, Lizzie Lockwood.

Class Pt. I—Hazel Wagar, Gertrude Black, Canfield Jackson, Russel Kellar, Waneta Whelton, Florence Caracallan, Frances O'Dea, Lucy Shier, Marie Whalen, Harry McCoy, Roy Fenwick, Joe Whalen, Roy Clarke.

Teachers { LILLIAN FOLEY,
BLANCHE BOWEN.

Hon. Mr. Fielding and his family were on board one of two passenger trains which collided near Plattsburg, N. Y., but were not injured.

Joseph Bergeron, who was asphyxiated by gas at 48 Dufferin street, Montreal, is dead. The other inmates of the house are in a precarious condition.

I wish you to know.

That Dr. Hennequin's Infant Tablets saved my little girl's life. Doctors had no hopes of her.

Mr. R. J. Ego. Ardree, Ont.

STOCK-TAKING IS OVER WITH

NOW FOR BARGAINS.

Note a Few of the Specials :

Lamp Chimneys, medium or large	5c	7c balls Clark's Brilliant Crochet Cotton	5c
10c Lantern Chimneys for	7c	50c Table Linen per yard	35c
20c large Tin Dish Fans	15c	25c Table Oil Cloth per yard	22c
Coal Scuttles at Cost Prices		Ladies' Cashmere and Woolen Hose	25c
7c Heavy Tin Dippers	4c	Ladies' long or short corsets, special	42c
10c Potato Mashers	8c	81 suits Men's woolen Underwear	75c
Boot Laces per dozen	5c	Boys' Fleece Lined Underwear at cost	
10c bottles Machine Oil	5c	4 only, Children's Toques, regular 45c for 35c	
Talcum Powder, per can	10c	Hair Brushes and Mirrors at low prices	

An endless chain of Bargains awaits you at

McINTOSH BROS'.

Wm. A. GARRETT, Manager.

RENNIE BLOCK.

STRENGTH IN UNITY

A Church Membership Should Be United and Harmonious

(Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year 1906, by Wm. Hally of Toronto, at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.)

A despatch from Los Angeles, Cal., says: Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage preached from the following text:—Judges vii, 6, "And the number of them that lapped, putting their hand to their mouth, was three hundred men."

The story of Gideon's campaign is unique in history. Here was a general about to march against a powerful invader, well armed and equipped, whom he must meet with a raw and undisciplined force, actually reducing by a capricious test the number of his followers. Under God's command he dispensed with nine-tenths of his men. When General Gideon raised his standard to repel the invasion of the Midianites and Amalekites 32,000 volunteers answered the call to arms. But God said to Gideon, better quality than quantity. Better a few loyal and devoted men to repel the invasion than a great host made up of disgruntled and fault-finding, indifferent recruits. Gideon, as directed by God, cut down the numbers of that Israelitish army. He cut them down and down and down and down until there were left only three hundred men—only three small companies to follow their intrepid leader. But they won the victory. So it may be in the great conflict between good and evil in this world. Consecrated, loyal, earnest men are needed in the struggle for righteousness. The falling away of the half-hearted, the quarrelsome, need occasion no alarm. The fight is the Lord's, and he can accomplish more with a few brave souls, inspired with the Holy Spirit and devoted to him, than with a host of nominal Christians disloyal to him and antagonistic to one another.

THE CHURCH ARMY.

The church should be a harmoniously organized army. The loyalty with which one soldier holds to another in the national army decides to a great extent the aggregate strength of that army. When going into battle it is just as important for a soldier to know that he is standing shoulder to shoulder with friends as to realize that he is standing face to face with attacking foes. Civil war veterans told me that the affection which bound the men of each company together was like bands of unbreakable steel. If a soldier out foraging found food hidden away in a barn or if he found a deserted pile of blankets or an extra pile of dry wood to be cut into kindling, the first persons he thought of were those of his company. There the members shared each other's joys. They sympathized with each other in their sorrows. If one of their number did wrong or got into trouble, the different members of his company would always come to his assistance. So, my friends, the members of each separate Christian church ought to be linked together by gospel love. They should try to shield each other and pray for each other and care for each other and help each other. They should never before the world expose each other's weaknesses any more than a wife should be willing to publish before a cynical neighborhood the weaknesses and shortcomings of her husband. Church members, in other words, should "be kindly affectioned to one another, with brotherly love, in honor preferring one another."

mighty gospel conquest going on month in and month out. Why? The people attended the midweek prayer meeting. In the other kind of church spiritual results were never assured. Why? The people no matter how the pastor begged and pleaded, failed to attend the midweek prayer meeting means a spiritually conquering church. A church with an empty prayer meeting means a spiritually dead church. Hear it, ye pews! Hear it! The spiritual success of every church is to be decided by whether its members will regularly assemble, as did the first church in the upper chamber of Jerusalem, to pray together earnestly week by week for the manifestation of the Holy Ghost.

CONCENTRATE CHURCH FORCES

The concerted forward movement of a church, in the next place, must be manifested in the united voices of its members lifted in songs of praise and in its gospel energy. Oh, yes, the very best voices trained by our musical colleges are never too good to be allowed to sing in the church choir. But the church members have no more right, in this gospel movement, to let the choir do all the singing than the pew has to expect the pulpit to do all the praying. Methodist pews have sung as many immortal souls into glory as Methodist pulpits have won by preaching. "Let everything that breathes praise the Lord!" In every service let the old fashioned hymns be given out and let all the people sing. Yea, shout forth your gospel battle songs like the sound of many waters! Concentration of the church forces in prayer meeting means spiritual conquest for Christ. Concentration of the songs of praise in one great congregational chorus means also spiritual conquest for Christ.

The concerted strength of the church, in the next place, should make that church a unit in its belief in the authority of God's revealed word and also in its protest against sin, wherever found. When the three hundred Gideonites went forth to battle, their most effective weapons were a lighted lamp concealed within a pitcher and a trumpet in the right hand. The lamp lighted, can be used as the symbol of gospel faith, as revealed in God's word. The trumpet can be used as the symbol of the voice of a Christian church protesting against a world steeped in sin. Plenty of room in every Christian church for all repentant sinners saved by Christ's blood, but no room for any man who will not accept the sacrificial blood of Jesus Christ and who will not protest against sin, wherever found. The Christian church must be a unit in its Calvary belief, and it must be a unit in its protest against sin.

BE BRAVE FOR THE RIGHT.

If you do not believe that all men may become outward cowards, read the memoirs of one of our greatest generals, than whom no braver man ever lived. Yet he tells us that when he went into battle the first time he trembled like an aspen leaf shaken in the wind. He was so scared that he would have turned and fled but for the fact that he was afraid his regiment would run away with him. Then, much to his surprise, when he came to where the enemy had been encamped he found that they had been even more frightened than himself. During the previous night, without striking a blow,

ready to battle in Christ's name? Will you not realize that all your past trials, whether in church or out of it, have been only a means used to fit you for ultimate gospel triumph? Will you become a member of Gideon's band?

COMBS MADE OF MILK.

At a recent Milk Supply Exhibition in Hamburg, Germany, there were several cases of articles which apparently had no connection whatever with the product of the cow. There were combs, cigar-holders, knife-handles, tables inlaid with marble in various colors and great slabs of marble—or apparently marble—with blocks of ebony, and many other things too numerous to mention. When the inquiring visitor asked why those things were in the Milk Supply Exhibition, he was told they were all made of milk! The skim milk of many farms in Germany has no sale. The people do not appreciate the fact that a quart of skim milk contains as much nutriment as a quarter of a pound of meat. Therefore the inventive Teuton decided to make use of it in some way. The principle of skim milk is a substance known as casein; it is really curd. This substance was mixed with others, coloring matter was added, and the result was galalith, or milk stone, which is as hard as buffalo horn, and can be used for innumerable purposes. It has the advantage of being light and non-inflammable.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, FEB. 14.

Text of the Lesson, Mark ii, 1-12. Golden Text, Mark ii, 10.

The healing of the leper, which seems to follow, in the order of events, the Sabbath day in Capernaum of last week's lesson, shows us the power of God over an utterly incurable disease, which in the Old Testament is very suggestive of sin in us. How mighty and wonderful were those five words of our Lord in answer to the leper's cry, "I will; be thou clean" (i, 41), and instantly he was clean. Just as long, and no longer, does it take to save a sinner. The leper's joy was so great that notwithstanding the Lord's command to say nothing to any man he so blazed abroad the matter that Jesus could no more openly enter into the city, but was without in desert places, and they came to Him from every quarter (i, 45). As soon as He returned to Capernaum and the people knew that they gathered in such numbers that they not only filled the house, but it was impossible to get near the door.

But only the sick need a physician, and only the lost need a Saviour, and these Pharisees and doctors were in their own estimation neither sick nor lost (Matt. ix, 12; Luke xix, 10), so they came and heard and saw and went away without the blessing that was to be had for the receiving. The rich He sent empty away (Luke i, 53). Yet Jesus preached the word unto them (verse 2), and it was the same word that cast out evil spirits, that healed the leper, that still the storm, that created the worlds, but it did these wise and learned people no good, they did not receive it. The god of this world had blinded their minds (II Cor. iv, 4). There was another day when the people thronged Him, but one poor woman touched Him to some purpose (Mark v, 30, 31); others might have done so, but this one did.

While the self-sufficient, self-righteous, see in Him only one to criticize and condemn there is brought to Him a helpless one for whom and in whom His power can be manifest, for He giveth power to the faint and helps those who have no helper (Isa. xl, 29; Lxxii, 12); He fillets the hungry with good things. The four

A COOK FOR MILLIE

Millie, with her inexperienced fingers, muddled with the stickiest of bread-dough, and cast appealing glances at her immaculate brother-in-law, a well-favored bachelor of twenty-eight.

"Ugh!" she exclaimed, eying her imprisoned hands with repulsion. "It's getting colder and clammy and stickier every minute!"

"Where's Bridget?"

"I discharged her. I gave her a week's warning, but the mean, inconsiderate thing went at once and left me, literally, with the bread on my hands. Oh, that's just like a man—to laugh when one's up to the elbows in trouble!"

"I'd help you if I could," said Geoffrey. "But what can I do?"

"You could go somewhere and find me a cook. If Leonard were home—"

"I'll do that," returned Geoffrey, visibly brightening. "What sort of cook? Any choice in the matter?"

"Yes, indeed! I'm very particular. She mustn't be too big, because this kitchen's so tiny, and if she's very tall she won't be able to go down the cellar-stairs without doubling backward. She must be neat in appearance—and, Geoff, do try to select one that will look well in a cap! Bring her back with you. Leonard had Bridget here in just an hour and a quarter from the moment he left the house."

"I'll beat him!" declared Geoffrey from the doorway. "You'll see me back, perspiring but triumphant, and with Bridget's successor at my heels, in exactly sixty minutes!"

Geoffrey sought, without loss of time, the nearest registry-office.

"I'm looking for a medium-sized cook," said he to the woman at the desk. "One that would look well in a cap."

"Matilda Mugginson," replied the woman, turning over the pages of a large book, "has excellent references. She leaves her present situation two weeks from to-day."

"She wouldn't do at all!" replied Geoffrey promptly. "You see, I must have one at once. Er—you know, I wouldn't care for a cook selected from a catalogue."

"Come this way," said the woman, leading the young man to an adjoining room.

Geoffrey looked with a critical eye at the long row of waiting applicants. Perhaps it was an off-day for cooks, but the assortment offered was not promising. One of the applicants, however, displayed a good set of teeth. Geoffrey had almost decided in her favor, when he remembered Millie's cellar-stairs.

"Would you mind standing up?" he asked courteously.

The maid with the teeth again showed them in a generous smile as she obligingly rose to a height of six-feet-two.

"I'm afraid you wouldn't suit," said Geoffrey apologetically. "I'm sorry; but my instructions were very exact."

As he was wavering between a red-headed country girl with an alarming blouse and a thick-set Siberian with a phenomenal upper-lip, the door opened, a neatly dressed young woman entered, and, after a moment's hesitation, seated herself in a vacant chair at the end of the row.

"Why, you're just the girl I've been looking for!" said Geoffrey joyfully, as he caught sight of the newcomer. "Not too stout, not too tall, not too anything! You'd be adorable in a cap!"

"But," objected the girl, "I'm—"

"We'll pay you bigger wages. Here," said Geoffrey, thrusting half-

before the world expose each other's weaknesses any more than a wife should be willing to publish before a cynical neighborhood the weaknesses and shortcomings of her husband. Church members, in other words, should "be kindly affectioned to one another, with brotherly love, in honor preferring one another."

NOT TRUE CHRISTIANS.

"The church a harmonious gospel company? Oh, no," says one. "That ideal is not always a possibility. I know it is not possible for me to live in sympathy and love with all the members of my church. Some of them have been too mean and have done me too many injustices. I can truly say I do not want to harm them, but I certainly desire that they should leave me entirely alone. I certainly intend to leave them entirely alone. I do not wish to keep them out of heaven, but I do not wish some of them to sit beside me in a celestial mansion or by any common earthly fireside made of brick and stone." My friend, by such an answer you are proving the Holy Spirit's power inefficacious. You are demonstrating that you are unwilling to become one of Gideon's band and live in faithful harmony with the chosen three hundred. God is willing to give you grace enough to love all your fellow church members if you will only ask for that grace. Has not the sure testimony been given, "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me?"

THE GRACE OF GOD.

You are now about to decide your whole eternal destiny. You are to decide it not by how you profess to love God, but by how you are willing to love your fellow church members. Are you ready, here and now, as Christian soldiers to "be kindly affectioned to one another, with brotherly love in honor preferring one another?" Do not tell me that it is impossible for you to live in Christian sympathy with those who belong to your same church family. By the grace of God it is possible. And if you are not willing to let that divine love have full control of your life, then instead of staying in a church and disputing and finding fault, continually with the other members it is far better for you to leave that church and go back to the world and thereby play the gospel coward, as did the 22,000 men who deserted Gideon's standard at the first opportunity the Hebrew commander gave them to skulk home.

The church should be a harmoniously organized army. It is not only possible thereby to hurl a solid front against the Satanic foe, but also by preponderance of numbers, concentrated in one move, to make, as the Bible says, a little one "become a thousand and a small one a strong nation." Concentration in military parlance means not only conquest, but generally the complete mystification and disorganization of an opposing foe. If by a sure mathematical calculation the military chieftain can drive as a battering ram ten offensive men against one man on the defensive, the successful outcome of the conflict becomes an assured fact.

THE PRAYER MEETING.

How can this great forward movement of a single church against sin be concentrated and conserved? First, by all the church members every seven days answering church roll at the midweek prayer meeting. Wednesday night prayer meeting is even more important than the Lord's day worship. It is by the commingling of prayers that the spiritual forces of a church become inflamed with the holy zeal and all conquering gospel enthusiasm. It is to that roll that the members of the church must give diligent heed. Concentrated church membership at the midweek prayer meeting is of overwhelming importance. I know of what I speak. During my life I have observed the ways of two kinds of churches. In the one I have seen a

scared that he would have turned and fled but for the fact that he was afraid his regiment would run away with him. Then, much to his surprise, when he came to where the enemy had been encamped he found that they had been even more frightened than himself. During the previous night, without striking a blow, the enemy had turned and fled. Yes, there is a cowardly streak in all of us. Therefore, Christian soldiers, do not go publishing around your fears. Do not criticize your minister in public, because you may start others criticizing him. Do not talk about your anxieties lest the church audiences should not keep up. Do not exaggerate the results of your foolish imaginations. Do not, in other words, give free rein to your gospel cowardice. If you do you may unkenel and unleash the cowardly disposition in us all. If you ever wish to be a blessing as a church member, only sound forth the inspiring words of hope. God knows there are enough and too many who are always ready to sit around in the dark church corners and croak the miserable, whining, grating words of despair.

THE LOYAL FEW.

But I cannot close my study of this mighty theme of the church as a conquering army without telling you, my people, the object I have in view. First, I want to kindle to holy zeal the scores and hundreds and thousands of churches all over the land which have been for years torn and rent asunder with internal strife. Pastors are discouraged, people are discouraged. Christian communities are discouraged about them. "Oh," these people say, "we are only a little handful. We have dwindled down and down until there is hardly any membership left. What are we to do?" Why, ye discouraged churches, by the grace of God ye can do everything. God has been sifting your membership until the best are left. You are now a Gideon's band. United and welded together by trouble you can accomplish wonders. It was not by great numbers that Gideon won, but by the loyalty of a few.

My second purpose in this sermon is to show you that these conquerors over the Midianitish hosts were ordinary men. Who were they? We don't know. They were selected at random. Some came perhaps from wealthy homes; some came from the homes of poverty. They were all selected simply by the way they lapped up the water when they drank of the famous brook. So God is going to judge our availability to be among his chosen followers by the way we are ready to do, in his name, the little things of life. He will judge whether we are fitted for membership in the Gideonite band by the way we smile a good morning; by the way he help upon the ear a poor woman with her basket; by our willingness to sit by an humble sickbed; by the way we lead in prayer in the house of trouble and by the way we forgive.

UNDER CHRIST'S BANNER.

The third purpose: I would show that these three hundred immortal Gideonite conquerors were all volunteers, not conscripts. One of the most horrible pictures ever painted was that by M. Clairin, called the "Conscripts." It shows an African scene where hundreds of young men are manacled in chains and are being forcibly compelled to enter the sultan's army. As convicts they are being driven away to almost certain death. But Christ's army, like that of Gideon, has in it no conscripts. The Christian soldier of the church must be a volunteer. Will you enlist under Christ's banner? Will you go forth in the name of this church, a united band, to march against the Satanic hosts? Will you go forth a harmonious company of Christians.

While the self sufficient, self righteous, see in Him only one to criticize and condemn there is brought to Him a helpless one for whom and in whom His power can be manifest, for He giveth power to the faint and helps those who have no helper (Isa. xl. 29; lxxii. 12); He filleth the hungry with good things. The four friends who brought their palsied friend manifested a zeal and determination sure to accomplish their end if it be at all possible to be accomplished. Their thoughts seem to have run in this channel: Our poor friend is helpless, and in that house is the Man who can help him if we can only get at Him, and we think we can, and we'll do it at once, for every moment is precious.

Let those who talk of coming to Jesus in a very proper and becoming way think of the method of these men our Lord's approval. The people gathered in the house, those Pharisees and doctors, saw a most unseemly thing when the roof was broken up over their heads and a helpless man was lowered into their midst. Perhaps never before nor since did a man come to Christ after that fashion. The one thing that Jesus saw was their faith, the one thing that pleases Him most, for without faith it is impossible to please Him (Hob. xi., 6). Contrast the "Great Faith" and the "Little Faith" of Matt. viii., 10, xv., 28; viii., 26; xiv., 8. Probably all were surprised when our Lord said, "Son, thy sins be forgiven thee," for he had been brought for healing of the body. Yet the Lord read the heart, and it may be that He saw before Him one who was more troubled about his soul than his body. He at least saw, as He always sees, that the healing of the soul is the most important, for if only we are truly saved a perfect body is assured us in due time (Phil. iii., 20, 21).

There are many texts which assure us of the forgiveness of sins. Those which help me most are I. John ii., 12; Isa. xliiii., 25. Do not fail to observe the Lord's "Be of good cheer" (Matt. ix. 2, 22), and let Him make us such a "good cheer" people that He shall be glorified in us. It may be that the man was much terrified by his manner of approach to Christ and our Lord graciously quiets him at once, as when He appeared in the midst of the first resurrection evening and said, "Peace be unto you." For a speaker to know that in the minds of his hearers there is unjust and cruel criticism would be very upsetting to most people, perhaps to all but to our Lord Himself, but our Lord lived before His Father rather than before the religious leaders of the day.

Had these Pharisees and doctors been teachable they might have said, Here is One who forgives sins and heals the sick and is quite undisturbed by this unheard of proceeding. He must be our expected Messiah. But, as we said before, they were blinded by unbelieving criticism, just as many are to-day. Turning again to the sick man, see him now carrying that which had carried him, all sins forgiven and his body healed, going forth before them all a living evidence of the grace and the power of the Son of Man.

No wonder that they glorified God, saying, We never saw it in this fashion. What a praise meeting the man and his friends must have had! Where is the faith of these four seen now? How much of it is there in you? In me? Where is the faith that takes no denial, that says, like Jacob, "I will not let thee go except thou bless me?" Let us not look around and criticize others, but ask the Lord to search us according to Ps. cxxxix., 23, 24, and bring us into such manifest union with Himself that His power may be seen in us.

Some die of heart failure and some live with head failure.

Nothing bars a man like being compelled to love by contract.

"Why, you're just the girl I've been looking for!" said Geoffrey joyfully, as he caught sight of the newcomer. "Not too stout, not too tall, not too anything! You'd be adorable in a cap!"

"But," objected the girl, "I'm—"

"We'll pay you bigger wages. Here," said Geoffrey, thrusting half-a-crown into the agent's palm, "is your fee. I'll take this one. She suits me right down to the ground!"

"But," began the girl, "I—"

"Now, don't say a word! My sister-in-law, Mrs. Curtis, wants you at once. I'll explain as we go along. Come, please; we must catch the next bus. You see, it's a case of—of bread. I left poor Mrs. Curtis up to the elbows in dough—she's not accustomed to dough—and she must be rescued at once. There isn't a moment to lose!"

"I see," said the girl, as she followed her impetuous employer to the street. "But please, sir, how do you know I'll suit?"

"I like your looks," said Geoffrey candidly. "You're neat and intelligent, and short enough to go down the cellar-stairs. You see, Mrs. Curtis gave me the plans—dimensions and specifications—for the desired cook, and you fit them exactly. Here's our 'bus'!"

Geoffrey, well satisfied with his expedition, seated himself beside his prize, leaving, as a concession to convention, a proper space between them.

"I was instructed," said he, with a sudden accession of dignity, "to ask you a few questions. First of all, can you make bread?"

"Yes—I mean, yes, sir."

"Can you cook—er—other things—salads, you know, and—er—soup?" Geoffrey was plainly out of his element.

"Yes, sir."

"Um! How long were you in your last place?"

"Four years, sir."

"When did you leave, and why?"

"This morning. I was dragged away—I mean I—I was wanting a change."

"Then everything's all right!"

Geoffrey, having carried out Millie's instructions to the letter, retired with dignity behind the morning paper.

II.

The girl beside him, having nothing better to do, studied the line of Geoffrey's clear-cut profile. She noted that he had a good forehead, a square, determined chin; but what interested her most was the fact that a self-satisfied expression lurked at the corner of his mouth.

Suddenly Geoffrey looked up, to meet a pair of dancing brown eyes. The dimple he had surprised in the nearest rose-tinted cheek whisked itself, in some mysterious fashion, out of sight, and the dark eyes became instantly sedate.

"Poor thing!" thought Geoffrey complacently. "She's delighted at finding a situation so quickly."

Arriving home, Geoffrey led the new cook straight to the kitchen. Millie, still plentifully besprinkled with flour, was poking reluctant fingers into an unwieldy mound on the bread-board.

"I've got her!" announced Geoffrey. "And I think you'll admit, Millie, that I know a good cook when I see one. It took just fifty-nine minutes."

"Good!" cried Millie, wheeling about. "Why, Alice!"

In another instant mistress and maid, locked in each other's arms, were industriously exchanging kisses. The maid whispered explanations into the ear of the six months' bride, whereupon both young women went into gales of musical laughter.

"I wish," demanded Geoffrey, somewhat humbly, "that you'd explain your joke—if it is a joke!"

"This," said Millie, over the cook's shoulder, "is my dearest friend, Alice Ainslie, of Hamptstead!"

"Not the Ainslies?"

"The same!"
"Then what was she doing among those?"

"Looking for a housemaid for my aunt, Mrs. Collard," explained Alice demurely. "I meant, when my errand should be finished, to come here to surprise Millie. Thank you so much for your assistance! When you mentioned Millie's name I knew at once who you were, or I should never have permitted you to carry me off in that unceremonious fashion—although I'm not sure you wouldn't have used force if persuasion had failed. Afterwards I couldn't resist deceiving you. You wouldn't let me explain, you know. But do forgive me!"

It is probable that forgiveness was forthcoming, for a few weeks later the heiress of the Ainslie millions signified her willingness to become not Millie's cook, but Millie's sister-in-law.—London Answers.

WHEN THE KING SHOOT

NEIGHBORING BUSINESS IS STOPPED.

The Keepers All Wear the Royal Livery of Green and Gold.

It has been generally remarked what a great deal of shooting King Edward has been doing lately, and if his Majesty fulfils his prearranged programme he will have many more days of what has always been his favorite sport before the season closes.

His Majesty's principal shooting preserves are at Sandringham, and it is said that it was his discovery, whilst in residence at Cambridge University that the eastern counties are specially adapted for the breeding to perfection of rabbits and pheasants which led him in the first instance to seek a residence there, and which finally determined his choice of Sandringham.

Here, nowadays, under the instructions of the head gamekeeper, no fewer than 10,000 pheasants are bred every year for the sport of the King and his guests. The eggs are placed in incubators to start with, but when within four days of hatching they are removed and given to "broody" fowls to sit upon.

Great care is exercised in rearing the young, and they are not let loose until they are full grown. The complete result of the season's shooting at Sandringham, as shown in the game books, which are carefully kept, is usually between ten and twelve thousand head of all descriptions.

The day before a big shoot takes place over in the royal preserves notice is given to the farmers and tenantry of the fact, and all employment is stopped, so that there shall be no impediments, nothing to frighten the birds and no danger. The keepers on shooting days all wear the royal livery of green and gold, and the beaters, who are out by the hundred, have smocks with hat-bands of scarlet. Everybody is in his place by ten o'clock, and earlier if there is any special reason. Game carts are sent to those spots where the best shooting is expected.

MUST BE GOOD SHOT.

A royal shooting party is usually out from ten o'clock until four. The King makes all arrangements with his guests the night before, and always does his best to put them at their ease while they are out with him. Whenever there is a necessary pause in the shooting his Majesty talks pleasantly, frequently telling those about him a shooting story at which he is very good. No sportsmen is ever allowed to shoot with the King unless he has the reputation for being a fine shot, and each man of the party has two loaders in attendance upon him, and either, two, three or four guns going at once. The King usually works with two.

It may be added that it is only lately that his Majesty has begun to

CELEBRATED MANUSCRIPT

MILTON'S "COPY" FOR PARADISE LOST.

Existence Has Long Been Known to Students of the Blind Poet.

A country which has supported for a generation a costly commission to secure for the State printed copies of thousands of historic manuscripts is not likely to let go the original copy of "Paradise Lost," and we may be sure that long before the sale announced for next spring, the Milton manuscript will rest in the national treasure house, side by side with the seared and yellow copy of Magna Charta, says the London Daily Mail.

That shrivelled parchment, the charter of English freedom, was saved, it is said, by the veriest chance from the scissors of a merciless tailor. Struck by the great seals attached to a piece of paper the tailor was cutting up, Sir Robert Cotton stopped the man and gave him fourpence for the document he would have destroyed. It is now in the British Museum, lined and mounted, and in a glass case, the seal a shapeless mass of wax, and the characters quite illegible.

Fourpence will not buy "Paradise Lost," and the passing of this interesting document into the possession of the State will be a much more formal and unromantic transaction. Is it too much to suppose that the secretary of the Historic Manuscripts Commission will quietly send a cheque one morning to Messrs. Sotheby and hand the manuscript to Sir Edward Thompson at night?

THE COMMISSION.

If we are to believe an Earl, has done much more daring things. The fourth Earl of Ashburnham had no great love for it. "You are here, sir, under false pretences," he shouted to Sir George Dasent when the knight, at the Earl's invitation, arrived at Ashburnham. "I have discovered that you are a member, sir, of that most disreputable society called the Historic Manuscripts Commission; they are a society of ruffians, sir."

"Surely," exclaimed Sir George, "a great many eminent persons belong to the commission—Lord Salisbury, for instance, is not a ruffian."

"Yes, sir; he is a ruffian, when acting for that society," the angry Earl burst out; "and you, sir, are a ruffian, too—you tamper with title deeds, sir!"

The old lady who received letters from Carlyle would have agreed with the fourth Earl. When Froude's "Carlyle" appeared she opened her chest, filled with letters from the great men of her day, and took out a bundle. "They were written to me," she burst out, as she flung them into the fire, "not to the public," and when the children ran in to say that the chimney was on fire all that she would say was, "Never mind," and the papers went on burning.

There was a burning of manuscripts much less deliberate and much more serious in which the old lady's correspondent was concerned. Can we ever forget, once we have read it, that page in Carlyle's journal in which the great man tells us how, on March 6, 1835, John Stuart Mill rapped at the door at teatime?

"He entered pale," Carlyle wrote next day, "unable to speak; gasped out to my wife to go down and speak with Mrs. Taylor, and came forward (led by my hands and astonished looks), the very

PICTURE OF DESPERATION.

"After various inarticulate and articulate utterances to merely the same effect, he informs me that my first volume (left out by him in too careless a manner, after or while reading it) was, except four or five bits of leaves, irrevocably annihilated!" "It is gone!" Carlyle wrote again; "the whole world and myself backed by it

steward had wrapped in a red cloth 'a bulky kind of volume,' which proved to be the whole of the New Testament, with parts hitherto unknown, and parts of the Old, which had long been sought. He begged the volume for the Czar, and to-day it lies, well preserved in spite of its 1,500 years of age, among the treasures of the Russian capital.

The Stuart Papers, one of the most precious possessions of King Edward, were found lying in a garret by an outlaw, upon whose head the British Government had set a price, who bought them for a paltry sum as a heap of tradesmen's bills, and afterward ended a miserable life by strangling himself in a London tavern. But for this tragedy of a life these priceless volumes in the King's library would doubtless have perished unknown. More pathetic is the story of the manuscript of one of the most beautiful poems in English literature. Dante Gabriel Rossetti, on his wife's death, placed the manuscript of "The Blessed Damosel" in her coffin and buried it with her. It was his only copy, and the poem was then unprinted. And unprinted it would have remained had not his friends induced the poet to regain possession of the poem and give it to the world. So the Blessed Damosel was brought

"From the Gold Bar of Heaven."

STRANGE STORY OF CRIME

WRITTEN NARRATIVE OF THE ACCUSED.

Mysterious Unknown Man Pestered an Office Boy For Months.

Clerks in the London office of the Electric Lighting and Traction Company of Australia were alarmed recently to hear groans proceeding from the secretary's office. They rushed there, and found this officer bleeding profusely from wounds in the head. At the same time Schutz, a sixteen-year-old clerk, disappeared. He was charged with the deed. Afterwards he surrendered himself, making the following written declaration:—

"One morning last September I found a letter in my desk at the office. Looking through it I saw that it was a letter threatening the death of some persons, and saying that whoever found the letter was to do the deed. That letter I put in my pocket and said nothing about it, because I thought some one was having a joke. The letter somehow fell out of my pocket at home and was seen by some members of my family, after which I tore it up. A few days later a man asked me in Queen street to go in the ironmonger's there and buy him an axe head. I did not think much about it then, but simply went and bought it for him. Since that time I have had two or three hand-bills given me in the street, on which was written something like—'When you are ready to fulfil the requirements of the letter you had in September, let us know by advertising in the personal columns of the Daily Mail.' I am now positively sure that the man who gave me the bills and the one who asked me to buy the axe are the same.

STRANGER CAME IN.

"On Monday, January 4th, I went to work as usual. About 11 o'clock I was going to ask Mr. Lane if he could let me go to the Ophthalmic Hospital about my eyes, when the man mentioned above came in and asked me for some paper and an envelope, as he wanted to write a letter to Mr. Lane. I told him Mr. Lane was in if he would like to see him. He said it did not matter; he would write him a note. I gave him some paper and a plain foolscap envelope in which I was going to send 2s for Mr. Stead's newspaper. He handed me back the envelope, sealed down, on which was written 'Wait

MANY MINIATURE TRAINS

GREAT MEN WHO OWN LITTLE RAILWAYS.

Duke of Westminster Owns the Finest Miniature Railway in England.

There are about one hundred model miniature railways in Great Britain the finest and best-equipped among them all being that owned by the Duke of Westminster, at Eaton Hall. The track is four and a half miles long, is splendidly ballasted, and is attended to constantly by a couple of expert platelayers. The gauge is fifteen inches, and the sum expended in construction, exclusive of buildings, was exactly \$6,545 per mile. The one engine (built by Mr. Heywood, of Duffield, who also owns a miniature railway) cost \$2,000. Its average speed is about fifteen miles an hour, though it has done twenty-one upon occasion. There is one passenger coach, thirty-four goods waggons, besides brake van, tool van, and parcels van, all of which are, of course, built to scale, and elaborately finished.

Next in order to the above, in point of costliness and completeness, comes the Pitmaston Moor Green Model Railway, owned by Sir John Holder. Its length is comparatively insignificant, but its equipment of rolling-stock probably surpasses that of any miniature railway in the world. For instance, it has no fewer than three locomotives, varying in length from 7 ft. 5 in. to 9 ft. over all, and with driving wheels measuring between 9 in. in diameter (four coupled) and 16 in. (single). The biggest of these engines once travelled over four miles with a six-passenger load at express speed.

WITHOUT A SINGLE STOP.

Very remarkable is the miniature railway at Croydon, constructed and owned by Dr. Gerald Hovenden, the well-known specialist, and his brother, Mr. Arthur Hovenden. In its entirety it constitutes an absolutely correct model to scale of the suburban portion of the London, Brighton, and South-Coast Railway, and embraces the whole of this section of the system between the two termini of London Bridge and Victoria at the one end, and Croydon at the other. Although only 22 ft. long by between two and three feet broad, all the principal lines are shown, together with the junctions, signals, points, and crossings, as they exist in the real railway. Even the stations are decorated with miniature reproductions of well-known advertisements; while the engines drawing the trains are so constructed as to take precisely twenty seconds to traverse the system, as against the twenty minutes or so of a schedule time-of the

FULL-SIZED LOCOMOTIVES.

Lieut.-Col. J. Robert Harvey, again, who was Mayor of Norwich in 1903, owns a miniature railway and passenger express train, the latter so perfectly duplicated from a real one that it even has attached to it a travelling post office van, fitted with collecting nets and delivery apparatus. The weight of this one car, it may be mentioned, is over 20 lb., so that the size and solidity of the entire train, with its engine and tender attached, may be imagined.

"The most westerly railway in the United Kingdom" is the title applied by its designer and builder, Colonel W. Hamilton, to the miniature line he has constructed in the grounds of his residence, Glenties, Co., Donegal, Ireland. The house is situated on a headland, almost an island, which juts out into the Atlantic ocean. It is a complete and beautifully equipped model railway, with rolling-stock, water tanks, turntables, carriage works, coal stages, tunnels and sidings, and is entirely the work of its proprietor's own hands.

n the King unless he has the re-
putation for being a fine shot, and
each man of the party has two load-
ers in attendance upon him, and
either, two, three or four guns go-
ing at once. The King usually
works with two.

It may be added that it is only
lately that his Majesty has begun to
ride regularly when out shooting,
the little pony which he has had for
a long time for this special purpose.
Though the King is the life and soul
of a shooting party, and enjoys it
immensely, it is said that he has
derived some of the best enjoyment
he has ever had with his gun, when
out alone with only one or two at-
tendants and a couple of retrievers.

ARRANGEMENTS UNCONVEN- TIONAL.

The luncheon arrangements for a
royal shooting party are always de-
lightfully simple and unconventional.
Precise details differ with the
mood of the King and his guests.
Sometimes the luncheon is taken in
the open, at others notice is sent to
one of the farmhouses on the estate
that the King will lunch there;
whilst now and again the meal is
taken at a little cottage called the
"Folly," which is near to the public
road. When rabbit-shooting is the
order of the day lunch is often served
in the special rooms which were
made for the convenience of the
King at Wolferton Station. Irish
stew is nearly always on the menu,
and is served to King, guests and
servants alike.

When the day's shooting is over
the game which has fallen to the
guns is invariably spread out on a
lawn for the inspection of his Majes-
ty. It then goes into the royal game
larder, which is the second largest
in the world, and is capable of hold-
ing 6,000 head at once. Afterwards
his Majesty sends some of the birds
to his friends, another batch to
hospitals, and the remainder are dis-
tributed amongst the servants and
tenantry on the estate.

BACK TO NEBUCHADNEZZAR.

Of the four hundred barons in the
British House of Lords, about a doz-
en date back to 1400, the earliest be-
ing 1264. The oldest family in the
British Isles is the Mar Family, in
Scotland, 1093. The Campbells of
Argyll began in 1190; the Grosven-
ors, the Duke of Westminster's fam-
ily, 1066. The Austrian House of
Hapsburg goes back to 952, and the
House of Bourbon to 864. The de-
scendants of Mohammed, who was
born in 570, are all registered au-
thoritatively in a book kept in Mecca
by a chief of the family. Little or
no doubt exists of the absolute au-
thenticity of the long line of Mo-
hammed's descendants. In China
there are many old families; also
among the Jews. But in point of
pedigrees the Mikado of Japan has
a unique record. His place has been
filled by members of his family for
more than twenty-five hundred years.
The present Mikado is the one hun-
dred and twenty-second in the line.
The first one was contemporary with
Nebuchadnezzar, 666 years before
Christ.

POOR PEN'S SARCASTIC.

Penhecker was, in vulgar parlance,
"catching it hot" from his better
half, for he had stayed an hour
later than usual at his club—an un-
pardonable offence in Mrs. P.'s eyes.
That energetic lady, having vituper-
ated her spouse in the hall as he took
off his great-coat, at last stopped for
breath. It was then that poor Pen
tried the effect of sarcasm.

"To you know the difference, my
dear," he said, coolly, "between
your mouth and that street door?"
"Difference between—No," said Mrs.
P., taken off her guard.

"Well, if you can't tell the differ-
ence, you might shut one or other of
'em, and let the neighbors find out
which is which."

Mrs. P. did shut "one of 'em,"—
but it was not the former.

At various intervals and in dis-
tinct utterances to merely the same
effect, he informs me that my first
volume (left out by him in too care-
less a manner, after or while reading
it) was, except four or five bits of
leaves, irrevocably annihilated! "It
is gone!" Carlyle wrote again; "the
whole world and myself backed by it
could not bring that back, nay, the
old spirit, too, is fled. I find it took
five months of steadfast, occasional-
ly excessive and always sickly and
painful toil." Mill, he added, "very
injudiciously stayed with us till late"
and left in a relaxed and pitiable
state.

Though it is not generally known,
another manuscript as famous as
Carlyle's was at one time in peril of
a similar fate. Lady Simon since
Tennyson's death has generously pre-
sented to his son the original manu-
script of "In Memoriam," of which
she had possession during the poet's
life. Fifty years ago the manuscript
was nearly lost in a London lodging,
and there is somewhere an interesting
letter from Tennyson, in which, writ-
ing to Coventry Patmore, he said:—
"I went up to my room yesterday to
get my book of Elegies; you know
what I mean, a long, butcher-ledger-
like book. I was going to read one
or two to an artist here: I could not
find it. I have some obscure remem-
brance of having lent it to you. If
so, all is well; if not, will you go to
my old chambers and institute a vig-
orous enquiry?"

Two or three weeks had passed
since Tennyson changed his lodgings
in Hamstead Road, and the land-
lady said no such book had been left.
But Patmore, insisting on looking
himself, found the manuscript in a
cupboard where Tennyson had

KEPT HIS PROVISIONS.

Once before Tennyson had lost a
manuscript, which he never recover-
ed. He lost the first manuscript of
"Poems, Chiefly Lyrical," out of his
great-coat pocket one night while re-
turning home from a neighboring
town, and sat down with a courage
worthy of Carlyle and rewrote the
poems from beginning to end.

Examples almost without number
come to mind of manuscripts which
have lain for years and generations,
sometimes for centuries, out of sight.
Milton's *Commonplace Book* was lost
for 200 years, and was only found
and published in 1874. But for an
accident his "Comus" might have
been lost to the world, as it narrow-
ly escaped being bricked up with the
Bridgewater Papers, which had all
perished when found.

The Creevey Papers, which all the
world has been reading of late, lay
for sixty years undiscovered, and we
have had in the last few years a re-
markable example of how, even in
those days, momentous manuscripts
may lie hidden and unsuspected be-
yond the gaze of man. The oldest
code of laws in the world, promul-
gated by a king of Babylon forty-two
centuries ago, was found, thanks to
the enterprise of the French Gov-
ernment, only last year, and though
this ancient manuscript is written in
stone, it is an amazing thing that
we can now read, in King Hammur-
abi's own words, 4,314 lines of the
statutes he enacted for his people
more than two thousand years before
Christ.

There is now in St. Petersburg the
oldest known manuscript in the New
Testament in Greek, saved from de-
struction by the merest chance.

SIXTY YEARS AGO.

Crossing the hall of a convent at the
foot of Mount Sinai, Constantine
Tischendorf saw a basket full of
parchment leaves on their way to be
burned. Two baskets had already
gone, he was told, and all that he
could secure for himself was a small
bundle of odd leaves. But the monks
now interested in the "waste paper,"
saved the rest from the fire, and nine
years after, on a return visit to the
convent, Tischendorf found that the

ter to Mr. Lane. I told him Mr.
Lane was in if he would like to see
him. He said it did not matter, he
would write him a note. I gave him
some paper and a plain foolscap en-
velope in which I was going to send
2s for Mr. Stead's newspaper. He
handed me back the envelope, sealed
down, on which was written "Wait
for answer." When he handed it back
to me he said, "Take this and fulfil
the letter given to you a little while
ago," at the same time handing me
a brown paper parcel which felt
rather heavy. I thought he meant
the letter that I was to give to Mr.
Lane; so took the letter and parcel
in to Mr. Lane. While Mr. Lane was
opening the letter I remember hear-
ing some one walking behind me,
and turning my head I saw the man
come in the door, crouching down.

SOME ONE BEHIND HIM.

"He came swiftly towards me, and
before I could hardly take in the
situation he had snatched the parcel
out of my hand, and as I thought
was going to hit me. I raised my
hands to defend myself, but he ran
round me and hit Mr. Lane across
the head with it. I only have a
very dim recollection of what fol-
lows. He then thrust the packet
back in my hand, and I, seeing
blood on it, threw it away, and I
think it hit Mr. Lane. I remember
nothing more until I found myself in
the Strand with the man who had
attacked Mr. Lane. He said I had
killed Mr. Lane, and, remembering
the letter I had received and the
packet I threw away, I thought it
was true; so when he said I wanted
something to drink and he would
go and fetch it, I waited, this being
just outside the Charing Cross post-
office. I waited there a long while,
until I saw some evening papers
saying that a secretary had been at-
tacked in the city. Immediately I
came to the conclusion that I was
the person who had done the deed,
and straightway went running off.
I somehow got to the trams over
the Thames, which I followed till
about nine o'clock, when I found
myself at Woolwich. I then went
into a lodging house and went to
bed.

GAVE HIMSELF UP.

I woke late this morning and
walked slowly back to the city,
where I decided I would go to the
police and tell them everything. I
sent a note to my mother saying
that I would, and then walked about
the west-end all this afternoon till
this evening, when I gave myself up
at the Cloak Lane police station. The
man is rather short, very thin, but
with rather a large face and very
black eyes. I declare the above—al-
though it may not seem so—to be
absolutely true. (Signed) Thomas E.
Schutz.

The father of the prisoner, in re-
ply to Mr. Alderman Pound, said the
prisoner had been three and a-half
years in the employment of the
company. He had always been a
good boy. He had not been well
for the last two or three months; he
had been under the doctor, and had
been attending the Charing-cross Eye
Hospital.

Mr. Alderman Pound—Has he ever
shown any weakness of mind?

The father of the prisoner—No,
not to my knowledge.

Mr. Alderman Pound remanded the
prisoner for a week, and said he
would be examined by a medical
man.

SOCIETY OF BEGGARS.

A number of beggars who reside in
the Sorbonne quarter of Paris have
formed themselves into a society.
This society is conducted on a busi-
ness-like basis. In the morning each
beggar is given the part he has to
play for the day. In the evening the
beggars muster in the Rue St. Jac-
ques, and the day's takings are equ-
ally shared. The names of persons
visited during the day are kept in a
register, and the amount they have
given is set down.

headland, almost an island, which
juts out into the Atlantic ocean. It
is a complete and beautifully equip-
ped model railway, with rolling-stock
water tanks, turntables, carriage
works, coal stages, tunnels and sid-
ings, and is entirely the work of its
proprietor's own hands.

Mr. Walter Alcock, the well-known
musician and assistant organist at
Westminster Abbey, is very proud of
having built "off his own bat" a com-
plete working model of the Midland
engine, which, although only weigh-
ing about 20 lbs., has drawn a man

WEIGHING 221 LBS.

All the work incidental to its con-
struction was done during his spare
hours, and at the time he was study-
ing for and sitting for his Mus. Bac.
degree. Also, he had no prior engi-
neering experience, except what he had
gained as a boy, when he built an
engine with a cocoa-tin boiler, and
his mother's best pair of scissors as
his principal tool.

To Dr. J. Bradbury Winter, of
Brighton, belongs the credit of hav-
ing constructed the most perfect as
it certainly is the most wonderful,
model locomotive in England. It
is an exact duplicate, down to the
minutest detail, of the London, Bright-
on, and South-Coast Railway's en-
gine "Como," on a scale of one inch
to one foot, and it occupied thirteen
years in the building. Every part,
down to the last nut and rivet, was
made by Dr. Winter himself, and was,
wherever possible, chiselled out of
the solid metal instead of being cast.
For example, the wheels were first
cut as discs from a mass of Bessemer
steel. Then the spokes were marked
out, holes were drilled round the lines
and the spaces were chiselled out
and finished with the file. This meth-
od necessitated the drilling of more
than seven hundred holes in each
wheel, and the time occupied in com-
pleting the six wheels was over a
year. Even the steel covering for
the fire-box was cut out of a solid
block of metal, although it is barely
1-66 of an inch in thickness.—
Pearson's Weekly.

THERE WAS NO REPLY.

"Woman," remarked Mr. Goosewing,
"is Heaven's best gift to man, but
whether it means a married woman
or not, I am not so certain. Now
there's my wife; I've known a good
many women in my time, and I
don't think I'd be willing to change
her for any woman I ever met,
saw, or heard of. I'm willing to
make as many concessions as most
men, but I really think there is a
limit that any reasonable woman
ought to observe. Not that my wife
is not as reasonable as any other
married woman, mind you, for she
is. But there are times when she
makes men doubt the strict accuracy
of the time-honored maxim I have
quoted.

"Now, for instance, the other day
I was doing something or other in
the house, like a man has a right to
do on his own premises, and, just as
men sometimes do, I put my finger
where I had no business to put it,
and hit it with the hammer.

"Well," said I to myself, though
my wife was sewing by the window
on the other side of the room, 'I'll
bet I'm the biggest idiot in creation.'
'All of which I had a perfect right
to say; but my wife looks up from
her work, and says she—

"William," says she, "don't you
know enough about the ethics of
gambling to know that you have no
right to bet on a certainty?"
'That's what she said; and, under
the circumstances, what on earth
could I say but nothing, and that's
what I said.'

A good beefsteak is one that isn't
noted for its durability.
During leap year a great many girls
are afflicted with palpitation of the
heart.

LEADING MARKETS.

The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Feb. 9.—Wheat—There is very little offering, there is a good demand and the market is fully a cent higher for winter and for Manitoba spring grades. No. 2 red and white sold to-day at 84c outside and the same was quoted late this afternoon east and middle freights. Goose is firm at 75c for No. 2 east. Spring is firm at 76c for No. 1 east. Manitoba is a cent higher at 94c for No. 1 hard, 92c for No. 1 northern, 88½c for No. 2 northern and 85c for No. 3 northern at Georgian Bay ports, and 6c more grinding in transit.

Flour—Cable inquiries are quite numerous, representing a good export demand, but there is scarcely any offering and exporters are practically unable to make firm offers. The market is firmer at \$3.15 to \$3.20 for cars of 90 per cent. patents in buyers' bags east or middle freights and 15c to 20c higher for choice brands. Manitoba flour is firmer at \$4.80 to \$4.90 for cars of Hungarian patents, \$4.50 to \$4.60 for second patents and \$4.40 to \$4.50 for strong bakers', bags included, on the track Toronto.

Milled.—Is steady at \$17 for cars of shorts and \$15 for bran in bulk east or middle freights. Manitoba is steady at \$20 for cars of shorts and \$18 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley—Is steady at 43½c for No. 2, 41½c for No. 3 extra, and 39c for No. 3 east or middle freights.

Buckwheat—Is steady at 48c for No. 2 east or west.

Rye—Is steady at 53c to 54c for No. 2 east or middle freights.

Corn—Is steady at 37½c for Canada mixed and 38c for yellow, f.o.b. cars west. American is steady at 50½c to 51c for new No. 3 yellow and 51½c to 52c for No. 2 yellow in car lots on the track Toronto.

Oats—Are firm at 31½c to 32c for No. 1 white and 31c to 31½c for No. 2 white east. No. 2 white east are quoted at 30½c to 31c middle freights.

Rolled Oats—Are steady at \$4.10 for cars of bags and \$4.35 for barrels on the track Toronto, and 30c more for broken lots.

Peas—Are steady at 63c for No. 2 high freights west.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Receipts of dairy rolls were heavy to-day. The demand for choice creamery continued good and quotations all round are unchanged. Creamery, prints 20c to 21c

do solids 19½c to 20c

Dairy, lb rolls, choice 15c to 17c

do large rolls 15c to 16c

do tubs, good to choice 15c to 17c

do medium 13c to 14c

do poor 10c to 12c

Cheese—The market continues steady and fairly active. Quotations are unchanged at 11c per lb. for large and 11½c for twins.

Eggs—Few eggs are coming forward, but the prevailing high prices continue to exert a quieting influence on the demand. Quotations are unchanged. The market is steady at 33c to 35c for new laid, 30c for selected fresh, 28c for cold-storage and 27c to 28c for limed.

Poultry—Continues quiet in all lines, with the one exception of young fresh-killed chickens, quotations all round are unchanged. Chickens are quoted at 12c to 14c and old fowls at 5c to 6c, ducks at 9c to 10c, and turkeys at 12½c to 13½c.

Potatoes—Arrivals of car lots here are less frequent and the market has a firm tone. Local dealers quote cars on the track here at 75c to 80c. Potatoes out of store are quoted at

12½c; No. 2 yellow, 51c; No. 3 corn, 49½c to 49¾c. Oats unsettled: No. 2 white, 47½c; No. 2 mixed, 47c. Barley, western, 55c to 65c in store. Rye, no offerings.

EUROPEAN GRAIN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Feb. 9.—Wheat, spot No. 2 northern Manitoba, 6s 6½d; futures steady, March 6s 4½d value, May 6s 3½d value; July nominal. Corn—Spot firm; mixed American, per cental, new, 4s 1½d, old 4s 6½d; futures quiet, March 4s 2½d value, May 4s 3d. Flour—Minneapolis, 21s 9d to 22s 9d.

London, Feb. 9.—Wheat on passage firmer tendency; wheat, cargoes Australian, January, February, 29s; wheat, cargo Victoria, February, March 29s. Corn on passage rather firmer; corn, cargoes La Plata, yellow, rye terms, due to load, 20s 4½d; corn, parcel mixed American, March, 20s 7½d.

Antwerp, Feb. 9.—Wheat, spot steady: No. 2 red winter, no stock.

Paris, Feb. 9.—Wheat, tone quiet at 20f 95c for February and 21f 15c for May and August. Flour—Tone quiet at 28f 95c for February and 28f 70c for May and August.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, Feb. 9.—Business at the Western Cattle Market to-day was quiet in all lines of cattle, and prices manifested an easy tone. The deliveries were 46 cars, containing 925 cattle, 293 sheep and lambs, 476 hogs, and 45 calves.

The demand for butchers' descriptions did not come up to the expectations of the drovers, and values were easy at the decline reported last Tuesday. The general quality was not so good as on Tuesday, as the majority was Eastern stock. Excepting for a few late arrivals the night before last, none were received from the West. The railways were pretty well blocked with snow, and refused to accept consignments from those points. Had the deliveries been heavy to-day a further drop would likely have taken place. Speculative buying was at a standstill, and as butchers seemed generally to be supplied they were inclined only to purchase in small lots, except in a few cases where larger operators were on the market.

Some loads of exporters arrived late, and were left over unsold. A few lots were sold at about \$4.50 per cwt.

About the only feeders moving were a few ranging from 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. which sold at figures fluctuating around \$4 per cwt. A limited number of light stockers and butchers' were also sold.

The situation in sheep was about the same as on Tuesday. The enquiry was light, and prices were about steady. Calves were in better demand than the others, and their values held steady.

Hogs were unchanged, but the market was weak, and the indications were that a drop of about 25c would take place early next week.

The market for butchers' was a little slow. Good loads sold at \$4 to \$4.35; and in a few instances \$4.50 was paid. Fair to good were worth \$3.70 to \$4.10; common to fair, \$3 to \$3.50, and cows \$2.60 to \$3.20 per cwt.

Bulls were slow of sale, and prices were barely maintained. We quote:—Heavy bulls, \$3.60 to \$4.10; feeding bulls, \$3.25 to \$3.50 and light bulls, \$2.50 up.

Not much of a demand for export cows was reported. Butchers' grades were weak. We quote:—Export cows, \$3.20 to \$3.50; butchers' cows \$2.75 to \$3.10 and canners, \$2.25 up.

In the sheep trade business was light on small deliveries. Quotations follow:—Export ewes, \$3.75 to \$4; export bucks, \$3 to \$3.25; butchers' sheep, \$3.50 to \$3.75; grain-fed lambs, \$5 to \$5.50; barnyard lambs, \$4.50 to \$5 per cwt. Calves were

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

Notes of Proceedings in the Local House.

EXPENSES OF DEPARTMENTS.

The expenses of the various departments were as follows:—

For civil government	\$327,187 01
For legislation	239,199 84
For administration of justice	448,942 97
For education	945,020 49
For public institutions	922,037 20
For colonization and immigration	16,863 47
For agriculture	378,846 02
For hospitals and charities	223,661 97
For repairs and maintenance public buildings	63,512 71
For locks, dams, etc.	13,830 96
For colonization toads	159,258 44
For charges, Crown lands	258,783 75
For surveys, inspections, etc.	7C1 90
For refunds	55,395 68
For miscellaneous	190,841 09

SUCCESSION DUTIES.

Among the larger estates from which succession duties were received are the following:—Henry Cargill, \$26,624.43; Robert Ferguson, \$15,294.60; T. B. Bate, \$10,186.99; Wm. Colquhoun, \$7,500; Jas. Innes, \$6,162.26; John Moodie, \$7,471.62; A. T. Wood, \$24,456.77; G. J. Cook, \$38,813.69; H. S. Howland, \$2,000; Sir Oliver Mowat, \$2,316.67; W. T. Murray, \$8,212.55; Hugh Ryan, \$10,000; Sir Frank Smith, \$57,262.98; C. C. Vassittart, \$5,281; T. F. Worts, \$5,730.67.

WHAT CORPORATIONS PAID.

The following corporations doing business in the province were taxed as below:—Canada Life Assurance Co., \$12,046.48; Confederation Life, \$6,003.08; Federal Life, \$2,290.86; Mutual Life of Canada, \$6,908.11; Manufacturers Life, \$4,325.60; Metropolitan Life, \$3,302.44; New York Life, \$2,699.29; North American Life, \$5,277.85; Sun Life of Canada, \$5,489.90; Standard Life, \$3,315.45; Bank of Hamilton, \$2,875; Imperial Bank, \$2,750; Merchants' Bank, \$4,225; Bank of Montreal, \$3,700; Metropolitan Bank, \$1,100; Molsons Bank, \$2,875; Bank of Nova Scotia, \$1,200; Ontario Bank, \$1,975; Bank of Ottawa, \$2,625; Quebec Bank, \$1,425; Royal Bank, \$1,340; Standard Bank, \$1,675; Sovereign Bank, \$1,688; Traders' Bank, \$2,400; Bank of Toronto, \$2,725; Union Bank, \$2,550; National Trusts Co., \$1,835; Toronto General Trusts, \$1,385; Canada Permanent and Western Canada Mortgage Corporation, \$3,868.80; Colonial Investment and Loan Co., \$1,720; Grand Trunk Railway, \$13,275.93; Canadian Northern, \$1,767.50; Canada Atlantic, \$1,957.18; Canada Southern, \$1,910.80; Toronto Railway Co., \$4,988; Consumers' Gas Co., \$1,750; Bell Telephone Co., \$6,250.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

The Public accounts of the province were brought down. The most interesting items of expenditure are those in connection with the Gamey investigation. The total cost of that famous trial to the people of the province was \$44,462.20.

The following are the items: Chancellor Boyd \$3,500.00 Chief Justice Falconbridge 3,500.00 E. F. B. Johnston, services as senior counsel 5,749.90 E. F. B. Johnston, disbursements 3,723.13 W. R. Riddell, services as senior counsel 4,250.00 Hon. S. H. Blake and C. H. Ritchie, legal services 7,600.00 W. D. McPherson, services as junior counsel 3,000.00

lic Works Department, \$1,600; the Treasury Department, \$1,050; Provincial Secretary's Department, \$517 less; inspection of public institutions, \$1,300 more; license branch and audit justice accounts, \$350; Registrar-General's branch, \$350; Provincial Board of Health, \$1,650 less; Department of Agriculture \$3,400 more; insurance branch, \$450 more.

For the administration of justice, \$13,342 of an increase is asked for. The Education Department need \$250 less than last year, and for the maintenance of public institutions \$3,400 more is required. An increase of \$3,000 is asked for by the Agriculture Department. The maintenance and repairs of the Government buildings will cost \$3,000 less this year, and of public buildings \$105,000 more.

TEMISKAMING RAILWAY.

Hon. F. R. Latchford, Commissioner of Public Works, introduced his bill to amend the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Act. The measure provides for the extension of the new railway from its present terminus at New Liskeard, to the Abitibi River or to some point in the townships adjacent to it. The commission supervising the construction of the line are given permission to issue debentures to the amount of \$30,000 per mile, instead of \$25,000, as at present.

Another important provision enables the commission to expropriate lands which have been disposed of by the Crown, along the railway for stations and town sites. The bill also stipulates that permission may be given to the Ontario Government to lend the commission \$2,000,000 on their bonds. The length of the proposed extension is between 80 and 90 miles, according to the location of the terminus.

The bill enables the commission to construct the line so that it will intersect the proposed Grand Trunk Pacific, and continue for several miles northwards, but it is not known yet whether the line will stop at the G. T. P. or whether it will be continued.

OTHER BILLS INTRODUCED.

There was also introduced into the House yesterday a bill by Mr. Hoyle (North Ontario) providing against the over capitalization of corporations and the issuing of watered stock. Another provision is to the effect that all corporations shall issue prospectuses containing all the details of the company's business.

Mr. John Smith (Peel) introduced a bill to amend the Public Libraries Act by stipulating that all non-residents taking books from the library of any municipality shall pay a fee.

Dr. John Barr (Dufferin) introduced a bill to amend the Public Schools Act by providing that in the case of a tie vote at a Public School Board meeting the Mayor or reeve of the municipality shall give the casting vote.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

A State of War Now Exists Between These Powers:

A London despatch says: Japan withdrew her Minister from St. Petersburg on Sunday, before receiving Russia's official reply, which she had been awaiting for three weeks. Russia thereupon recalled her Minister at Tokio. Russia, in announcing the rupture to the powers, attempts to throw the whole responsibility for the consequences upon Japan.

It is possible to make a clear statement of the unofficial diplomatic history of the past fortnight, which will serve to throw important light on the situation. Russia's reply to the Japanese proposals was formulated and communicated unofficially to Japan, through the medium of the French Foreign Office, as long ago as Jan. 27. In effect, this inti-

10c, and turkeys at 12½c to 13½c.

Potatoes—Arrivals of car lots here are less frequent and the market has a firm tone. Local dealers quote cars on the track here at 75c to 80c. Potatoes out of store are quoted at 90c to \$1.

Dressed Hogs—The market here is steady and quoted unchanged at \$6.20 for selects, and \$6.10 for heavies per cwt. in car lots here.

Seeds—Trade continues quiet. Quotations are unchanged at \$4 to \$5.50 for alsike, \$5.50 to \$6 for red clover per bushel, and \$2 to \$3 for timothy per 100 lbs. at outside points, and a little more would be paid for extra choice lots.

Baled Hay—Plenty of hay can be bought in the country, but the trouble is to get it placed here. The demand, however, is only fair and deliveries of farmers' loads are generally good. Quotations are unchanged at \$9 per ton for car lots on track here.

Baled Straw—Receipts of cars here are light and trade continues quiet. The market is quoted steady at \$5 to \$5.50 per ton for car lots on track here.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Feb. 9.—Grain—No. 2 oats, Montreal inspection, are being dealt in at 37½c for car loads in store for local account. The demand is good. There is no export demand for oats any longer, oats being now sold in England as cheaply as in Montreal. No. 2 oats, low freights west, for export, 30½c; No. 2 peas, 64c; rye, 52c; No. 2 barley, 43½c; No. 3 extra barley, 42½c; No. 3, 41½c.

Flour—Manitoba millers are now about 15c apart from each other or quotations given out. Patents range from \$1.90 to \$5; strong bakers' \$1.60 to \$1.70; winter wheat patents, \$1.25 to \$1.35; straight rollers, \$1.30 to \$1.40; extras, \$1.50 to \$1.65; straight rollers, in bags, \$1.85 to \$1.90, and extras, in bags, \$1.65 to \$1.75.

Feed—The demand is good and the market strong, it being expected that the consumption will be large from this out. Manitoba bran, in bags, \$18; shorts, \$20 per ton; Ontario bran, in bulk, \$17 to \$17.50; shorts, \$19.50 to \$20; middling, \$26 to \$27 per ton as to quality.

Roller Oats—The association price seems to be in force, \$2.15 being asked for bags and \$1.40 for barrels on track.

Hay—Owing to bad weather deliveries are light and prices are temporarily firmer. We quote:—No. 1, \$9 to \$10; No. 2, \$8 to \$8.50; clover, mixed, \$7 to \$7.50; clover, \$6.50 to \$7 per ton in car lots.

Beans—Choice primes, \$1.55 to \$1.60 per bushel, \$1.50 to \$1.55 in car lots.

Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$18 to \$18.50; light short cut, \$17.50 to \$18; American short cut, \$17 to \$17.50; American fat backs, \$18 to \$18.50; compound lard, 8c; Canadian lard, 8½c to 9c; kettle rendered, 10½c; hams, 11½c to 13c; bacon, 11c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$7.75; country dressed hogs, \$6.75 to \$7; live hogs, \$5.50.

Eggs—Candled selected, 31c to 32c; Montreal lined, 26c; western lined, 22c to 23c; refrigerator late fall stock, 23c to 24c; summer stock, 20c to 21c.

Butter—Eastern, 21c to 22c, according to quality; western dairy, in tubs, 16c; western rolls, 17c to 18c.

Cheese—Ontario, 11c to 11½c; townships, 10½c to 10½c.

Potatoes—Per 90-lb. bag, 75c; 60 to 65c in car lots.

Poultry—Turkeys, 13c to 14c; ducks, 12c to 13c; chickens, 12c; fowls, 8c to 9c; geese, 6c to 10c.

BUFFALO GRAIN MARKETS.

Buffalo, Feb. 9.—Flour strong. Wheat, winter nothing doing; spring higher; No. 1 northern Duluth, \$1.02½; do Chicago, 98½c. Corn unset-

light on small deliveries. Quotations follow:—Export ewes, \$3.75 to \$4; export bucks, \$3 to \$3.25; butchers' sheep, \$3.50 to \$3.75; grain-fed lambs, \$5 to \$5.50; barnyard lambs, \$4.50 to \$5 per cwt. Calves were quoted at \$2 to \$10 each, and 4 to 6c per lb.

Milch cows were in fair demand, and as some extra choice ones were brought forward, higher prices than usual were paid in some instances. We quote:—\$25 to \$60 each.

Hogs continued unchanged. We quote:—Select bacon hogs, 160 to 200 lbs. off cars, Toronto, \$5; fats and lights, \$1.75; sows, \$3 to \$3.50; stags, \$2 to \$2.50 per cwt.

WHAT ARE FROGS' LEGS?

U. S. Treasury Department Calls Them Poultry.

A despatch from Washington says:—Secretary of the Treasury Shaw is issuing orders to collectors of customs at all lake ports that dressed frogs legs from Canada shall not be admitted free of duty. For some three months the department has been wrestling with the conundrum as to whether frogs legs are dressed poultry within the meaning of the Dingley law, or something else. The Secretary turned the matter over to the customs division for an answer. A letter was written to the Auditor of the Treasury, who raised the question that under what is known as the "similitude" section of the tariff law frogs legs were to be classed as dressed poultry, and duty was to be assessed on them at the rate of five cents a pound.

BIG FIRE IN WINNIPEG.

Tribune Building in Flames and \$100,000 Damage Done.

A Winnipeg despatch says:—At midnight on Sunday the Tribune Building, containing the valuable plant of the Winnipeg Tribune, a number of offices, and two large stores are in flames. Approximate damage to the extent of \$100,000 has already been done, and the fire is not under control. The building was originally the Grand Theatre, but was lately remodeled as a large newspaper block. The Manitoba Free Press Building is also full of smoke, and in danger, and the employees there have also quit work.

DEAD LOOK AS IN LIFE.

Method for More Satisfactory Identification.

A despatch from Paris says:—M. Bertillon has devised a new method for the better identification of bodies taken to the morgue. The fact that photographs of the dead do not always well portray that person when alive created difficulties. These M. Bertillon overcomes by the injection of glycerine into the eyes of the body, whereupon the lids open, the eyes become lifelike, the lips redden, and the whole face seems to revive making it possible to take a photograph resembling the person before death.

POLLUTED WATER.

Novel Theory Propounded by Chicago Professor.

A despatch from Chicago says:—Professor Edwin A. Jordon, of the University of Chicago, at the hearing of the drainage canal injunction case of Missouri against Illinois testified that he had proved that typhoid germs could not live more than two days in sewage-polluted water and could not live more than ten days in pure water. He claimed that water polluted with sewage was in itself a positive aid to the elimination of typhoid fever germs. The discovery, besides being crucial in the present suit, is contrary to all previous scientific theories.

W. R. Riddell, services as senior counsel	4,250.00
Hon. S. H. Blake and C. H. Ritchie, legal services	7,600.00
W. D. McPherson, services as junior counsel	3,000.00
W. D. McPherson, disbursements	3,723.13
J. M. McEvoy, services as junior counsel	2,950.00
J. M. McEvoy, for stenographer	75.00
E. E. A. DuVernet, legal services	200.00
John Henderson, court clerk	88.40
N. R. Butcher, for reporting Proceedings	4,429.50
N. R. Butcher, for supplying 16 books of exhibits ..	132.00
Crawford Tug Company ..	150.00
T. C. Sims	36.00
Maitland, Rixon Company ..	373.00
Sheriff Mowat, to pay constables	1,266.50
W. B. Scott	25.75
C. Grinton, stamps	375.00
L. K. Cameron, paper	2.57
Warwick and Rutter, printing	2.30
G. W. Verral, cab hire	2.25

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.

The total receipts for the year, including a balance from 1902, of \$187,779.49, are given in the report as \$5,466,653.13, and the total expenditure as \$4,888,982.37. The receipts include:—Subsidy and special grant from the Dominion Government, \$1,196,872.80; interest paid by Dominion Government on capital held and debts due to Ontario and interest on investments, \$195,357.76; revenue from Crown Lands Department, \$2,444,549.91; licenses, \$371,671.27; law stamps, \$64,203.03; Education Department, \$48,069.75; Secretary's Department, \$121,299.86; fisheries, \$39,842.93; Agriculture, \$50,278.47; supplementary revenue, \$257,624.40; succession duties, \$286,948.24; casual revenue, \$104,163.37; public institutions, \$111,744.89; miscellaneous accounts due the Government, \$38,544.59.

THE ESTIMATES.

The estimates for the current year were brought down. They provide for a total expenditure of \$4,657,909.76, made up as follows:—Ordinary expenditure, \$4,057,131.76; on capital account, \$451,475; for other purposes, \$149,300.

The following are the amounts the House is asked to vote for the various departments of the Government:—	
Civil government	\$337,350 00
Legislation	185,450 00
Administration of justice ..	478,297 29
Education	989,154 42
Public institutions maintenance	941,642 00
Colonization and immigration	19,325 00
Agriculture	337,496 00
Hospitals and charities	232,126 81
Maintenance and repairs of Government and departmental buildings ..	60,320 00
Public buildings—	
(1) repairs	33,525 00
(2) Capital account ..	366,925 00
Public works—	
(1) Repairs	20,500 00
(2) Capital account ..	84,550 00
Colonization and mining roads	149,300 00
Charges on Crown lands	256,793 34
Refunds account	22,054 90
Miscellaneous expenditure	93,100 00
Unforeseen and unprovided	50,000 00

INCREASES IN SALARIES.

For salaries the Lieutenant-Governor's office applies for \$360 less than was voted last year. In the Attorney-General's Department there is an increase of \$560 for salaries, and in the Education Department there is also an increase of \$650 for the same purpose. The Crown Lands Department asks for \$2,550 more than was received last year; the Pub-

on the situation. Russia's reply to the Japanese proposals was formulated and communicated unofficially to Japan, through the medium of the French Foreign Office, as long ago as Jan. 27. In effect, this intimation, as described in some of its details in these despatches three days later, conveyed Russia's willingness to accede to Japan's principal demands regarding Corea, but in Manchuria Russia reserved certain interests, expressed and implied, which virtually amounted to a denial of the Japanese contentions. The Tokio authorities, after careful consideration, decided that they could not accept the proposed reply. They, however, earnestly pressed Russia to communicate her reply officially in order that they might take formal action on it. When day after day passed without its delivery, Japan became convinced that Russia's reasons for withholding a decision which she had fully formulated and communicated to more than one outside power were not of a diplomatic nature, and were not in harmony with international courtesy. Japan considered that it was therefore entirely competent for her to take such action yesterday as would be taken in any event as soon as the reply was placed in her hands. Japan was unable, owing to the unofficial character of the communications, to bring forward the foregoing facts in answer to the Russian insinuation that she acted high-handedly in breaking off the negotiations before the reply was received, but they constitute a complete refutation of the implied accusation.

JAPAN STRIKES FIRST.

A special despatch from Berlin says that a strong fleet of Japanese warships, reported to be on its way to Chemulpo, Korea, has seized several Russian trading steamers.

WIRES CUT.

A Washington despatch says: The State Department has received a cablegram from the American Legation at Seoul to the effect that it is reported Japanese warships have arrived off Masampo, but that telegraphic communication has been cut off, and it is impossible to confirm the report.

WILL TRY TO MEDIATE.

A London despatch says: The Exchange Telegraph Company's Paris correspondent is officially informed France has determined to make an immediate supreme effort at mediation. Other powers have assured France of their moral support.

GUNS HEARD.

A Tokio despatch says:—A despatch to the Jiji Shimbun from Fusan says that guns were heard to the eastward of Koji Island. The same paper also says that it learns that four Russian cruisers recently left Vladivostok conveying troops to Corea. This accounts for the information from Port Arthur, saying that a Russian army corps will march to Seoul from the north. Refugees from Vladivostok, who have arrived at Nagasaki, report that a Russian fleet is patrolling the Korean coast.

There is much enthusiasm here over the turn events have taken. Workmen are erecting temporary barracks in the outskirts of the city for the reserves.

It is said that the present restriction on correspondents will be removed shortly. Until then it will be impossible to telegraph details.

The Russian Minister has instructed the Russian Consuls in Japanese towns to withdraw.

TURKS MASSACRED 40,000.

A despatch from Berlin says:—Przewalsky, the noted Balkan historian, who has just concluded a six months' tour of Macedonia, asserts that during the year 1903 the Turkish troops razed 300 villages and massacred 40,000 persons, mostly aged men, women and children.

FLASHES FROM THE WIRE

The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

DOMINION.

Many Hamilton school teachers are ill.

The Earl of Dundonald has prepared a new manual cavalry drill.

The Canadian Northern will build new yards at Edmonton this summer.

The Bell Telephone Company offer London \$2,500 for a five-year franchise.

H. G. Ross, a former Mounted Policeman, shot himself through the head at Dawson City.

Thomas Blake was committed for trial at St. Catharines on a charge of stealing money letters.

The customs returns in Winnipeg during January were \$194,734, as against \$189,976 in the same month last year.

Not a single Chinaman came to Canada since the imposition of the \$500 poll tax, which went into effect on January 1.

Hamilton newspapers are indignant over an order by the police commissioners that none of the authorities shall give information regarding crime to the newspapers.

The new Victoria National Museum to be erected in Ottawa will have a frontage of 375 feet. There will be a Gothic portico of glass forty feet high over the main entrance.

The management of lighthouses has been transferred by the Government from Lieut.-Col. Anderson, chief engineer of the Marine Department, to a Lighthouse Board.

The homestead entries for the Territories show that the American settler predominates. During the month of January the Canadian Pacific Railway sold 116,847 acres of land to the value of \$386,649.

FOREIGN.

Private donations to the Japanese war fund total 2,000,000 yen.

Hitherto unknown sketches and studies by Michael Angelo have been discovered at Florence.

The muzzles of two eight-inch guns on the United States battleship Iowa blew off during firing practice.

About two months ago Frank Boyle cut his hand slightly on a beer glass in a saloon, at Philadelphia. He has just died from blood-poisoning.

The City Council, of Allentown, Pa., have passed a curfew law prohibiting children under 16 years of age from being upon the streets after 9 o'clock at night.

A process of spraying with baryta water has arrested the decay of the thirteen century stone work of the chapel house of Westminster Abbey.

Joseph Muenier, alias Miller, who confessed to fatally stabbing Mrs. J. T. Seville, was sentenced to imprisonment for life, at Detroit, within sixty hours of committing the crime.

A despatch from Russia says Jewish emigration to America is steadily increasing. Artisans, as well as wealthy Hebrew householders, are leaving. Three hundred families have just departed.

The court at Plauen, Saxony, has held that an editor was justified in saying that a school teacher who wore a red necktie was not fit to teach the youth of the city. The court says: "It is not dignified and is also a Socialist emblem."

NEW ZEALAND'S PROGRESS.

Revenue Shows Increase and Surplus is Expected.

A despatch from London says—Premier Seddon, of New Zealand, speaking of the crisis in the Far East, said it was essential to the safety of New Zealand that Russia should not become a great naval power in the Far East. The revenue of the colony for the ten months

BALTIMORE FIRE SWIFT.

Twenty Blocks of Business Buildings Lie in Ruins.

A Baltimore despatch says:—A fire which broke out at a few minutes before eleven o'clock on Sunday morning in the wholesale dry goods house of John E. Hurst and Co., has raged with unrestrained fury since, and at midnight it is still unchecked, and is steadily eating its consuming way eastward on Baltimore Street, after having destroyed almost all the large stores and ware houses in the wholesale district around Hopkins Place and all the buildings on both sides of Baltimore Street from Howard to Holliday Street, from Charter and Baltimore to Charles and Lexington, and on Fayette Street from Charles to Holliday, including a total of about 20 blocks of the most modern and substantial business buildings in Baltimore. The loss cannot be estimated, but it has certainly already reached thirty of forty millions of dollars.

The fire department, although aided by engines from Washington, Philadelphia, Wilmington and the surrounding counties and suburbs, has been utterly powerless to make any impression on the all-devouring elements, although for hours over 400 streams of water were thrown into the flames.

So terrific has been the heat ever since the fire started and so dense and suffocating the volume of smoke, flying sparks and burning embers, that it is difficult for the firemen to stand long within fighting distance of the flames, while several trucks and engines were hopelessly disabled by flying timbers at an early hour in the action. At 7 o'clock the situation was so hopeless, so far as effective work by the firemen was concerned, that Chief Horton decided that the only thing left to do was to dynamite buildings at the threatened points and thus prevent, as far as possible, a further spread of the flames.

The Baltimore and Ohio office building has been destroyed, and the Maryland Institute of Art building.

At 11.45 o'clock the temporary Customs house adjoining the post-office caught fire. One hundred and fifty policemen from Philadelphia arrived here to assist the Baltimore police and military.

LOSS OF \$150,000,000.

The monetary loss in the terrific conflagration will probably reach \$150,000,000.

But one life was lost—Jacob Ilgenfritz, of the Laurel Fire Company, of York, Pa., who was killed early this morning.

Acres of the most valuable property in the wholesale dry goods, produce, lumber, shipping, railroad, financial districts, have been destroyed.

FIGURES OF BALTIMORE FIRE.
Total Loss, more than \$150,000,000
Area Burned over 140 acres
Buildings Destroyed 2,500
Death List 1

FIGURES OF CHICAGO FIRE.
Total loss in Chicago

Fire of 1871	\$196,000,000
Area Burned over	2,124 acres
Insurance (half collected)	\$88,000,000
Buildings Destroyed	17,450
People Rendered Homeless	98,960
Death List	250
Money Subscribed for relief	\$4,996,782

GOOD CHANCE FOR TRADE.

Canadian Cheese Popular in South Africa.

"Commercial Intelligence" of Dec. 23rd, 1903, says that: "Mr. G. Valder, the Commercial Agent of New South Wales in South Africa, has sent home a detailed report on the import trade in cheese. The Gouda, or Flat Dutch, is, he says, the kind preferred, the sale of Edam, or Bound Dutch, being very small

THE GARRISON RELIEVED.

German Successes in South-West Africa Campaign.

A Berlin despatch says: The following cablegram has been received from Swakopmund, German South-west Africa, from the commander of the German gunboat Habicht:—

"The garrisons at Windhoek and Okahandja have been relieved by Franke's Company, with two guns. The relief of Okahandja occurred Jan. 27, Emperor William's birthday, and was without losses.

"On Jan. 23 there occurred a terrific battle between the gallant little German force and the enemy, who numbered thousands. The engagement lasted for six hours, and ended with the storming of the main camp of the enemy, situated on Kaiser Wilhelm Mountain. Four Germans were wounded.

"After this defeat the enemy withdrew to the Otjizangati Hills. The enemy devastated all the farms and railroad stations in the Windhoek and Okahandja district, a portion of the Karibib, and the barracks of the mountain battery at Johann Albrecht's Heights. The losses so far are known to be 44 settlers, including women and children, killed, and in most cases the bodies were mutilated. The military losses amount to 26, and there have been 50 other fatalities. It is probable that Gobabis has been besieged since Jan. 16. Col. Luetwein, Governor of German South-west Africa, is expected here by steamer on Feb. 5. Lieut. Winkler has arrived here with supports from the steamer Ernest Woermann."

STEAM PIPE BURST.

The Steamer Pretorian Had a Stormy Voyage.

A Halifax despatch says: The Allan Line steamer Pretorian, with the Canadian mails, arrived on Thursday night from Liverpool, after a most tempestuous voyage of fourteen days. She has on board the crew of the Newfoundland brigantine Dilver Spray, abandoned at sea on Jan. 8th. After leaving port there was good weather for four days, then came a fierce storm, that lasted for five days. When the storm was at its height the main steam pipe broke, and for fourteen hours she drifted helplessly till repairs were effected. The crack was only partially made good, and average speed could not be obtained for the rest of the voyage. The officers of the ship concealed from the passengers the fact of the damage to the machinery till they reached port on Thursday night, leading them to believe that the stoppage was on account of the storm. On Thursday, when in the vicinity of Sable Island, the steamer encountered the heaviest storm of the trip. The seas washed her decks continuously, and in the twenty-four hours she made only sixty-eight miles. The Pretorian will discharge and load here.

WAR OFFICE REFORM.

Heads of All the Departments Are Dismissed.

A London despatch says: In pursuance of the army reforms all the heads of departments of the War Office on Thursday received letters of dismissal and were notified that they will be employed elsewhere. Lord Roberts, Commander-in-Chief of the forces; Lieut.-General Grenfell, commanding the Fourth Army corps; Lieut.-General Sir John French, in command of the First Army corps, and Sir William Butler, commanding the west district, have been invited to join the new Army Council.

SMASHED HER BIG GUN.

ON THE FARM.

CARE OF DAIRY UTENSILS.

Cleanliness is the first law which should be observed by every man who in any way manufactures or handles dairy products. The real meaning of the term cleanliness or sanitation is to preserve or promote good health, be it of the individual or the public, hence any condition which will promote this end effectively should be established. The simpler these conditions can be made, the better. They need not be expensive or elaborate and they certainly are within the reach of every dairyman. Inasmuch as the dairy industry is so important in influencing the health of the consumer, it is fitting that we pay special attention to the cleaning of utensils used in the dairy.

CAUSE OF CONTAMINATION.

Unclean dairy utensils are one of the greatest sources of contamination in milk. This contamination is due to the presence of undesirable bacteria. Some bacteria are useful and necessary in the art of causing such changes as the souring of milk and the ripening of cream and cheese by bacteria of a desirable kind. The undesirable bacteria are those that all of which are processes produced produce taints in milk and which exist principally in filth lodged on the surface and in the crevices of dairy utensils. The amount of undesirable bacteria in the milk.

These bacteria are minute organisms which have the power of multiplying very rapidly under favorable conditions. The conditions most suited to their growth are food, warmth and moisture, all of which exist most favorably in milk and dairy utensils which have not been thoroughly cleaned. Bacteria are especially numerous in and around a dairy, and get into the milk in many ways. Thousands of them are concealed in crevices that can barely be seen, and if they come in contact with milk they will increase many thousand-fold within a short time and set up bad fermentations which are familiar to all dairymen.

The real object of sanitation is to get rid of these undesirable germs. While it is a fact that some of them are harmless, still there are many which are harmful to human life, hence we must establish conditions by which we can destroy them cheaply and effectively.

GET GOOD DAIRY UTENSILS.

The first requisite is to purchase dairy utensils that can be easily cleaned, which have smooth, hard and non-porous surfaces and corners so made that they are easily accessible with a brush or cloth. Unnecessary corners and angles should be avoided. Wooden utensils should never be used for receiving milk, as wood contains myriads of small pores which retain milk, making it impossible to clean such earthenware have sometimes been used and are very efficient, but on account of their expensiveness, the ease with which they are broken and their great weight, they become impracticable for dairy use.

Metal complies most nearly with all requirements, and tinned metal is the cheapest and most practical. However, the metal should be of good quality, heavily and smoothly tinned to avoid bare iron spots, which are liable to corrode and become rough, thus serving as breeding places for bacteria. All joints, corners, seams and crevices should be made smooth and filled entirely with solder. Pressed tin or seamless utensils are preferable from a sanitary standpoint. Milk pails in particular should have no corners, so that there will be no places for bacteria to grow. Strainers and aera-

plus is Expected.

A despatch from London says: Premier Seddon, of New Zealand, speaking of the crisis in the Far East, said it was essential to the safety of New Zealand that Russia should not become a great naval power in the Far East. The revenue of the colony for the ten months ending Jan. 31, showed an increase of £480,000, compared with the same period of the previous financial year, Mr. Seddon said he anticipated a thumping surplus.

PHYSICIAN'S SAD DEATH.

Result of Exposure While Attending Injured Firemen.

A despatch from New York says: Dr. Joseph G. Rooney of West Hoboken, N. J., died on Thursday in St. Mary's Hospital as the result of exposure on the night of January 18, when he attended a number of firemen who had been injured at a fire on Jersey City Heights. It was one of the coldest nights of the winter, and the doctor worked over the injured men with his sleeves rolled up. His hands were badly frost-bitten, and subsequently gangrene set in, resulting in his death.

DIE OF LEAD POISONING

Drank Brandy Made in Lead-lined Stills.

A despatch from Budapest, Hungary, says:—An epidemic of lead poisoning has broken out in the Villages of Obrezsa, Marga, and Glunboka, in Krasso-Szorney County, as the result of drinking brandy made in lead-lined stills. Over one hundred persons were poisoned, and a number of them are dead. The distillers claim that lead-lined stills give a higher degree of alcohol than other kinds of stills.

NOT INTERRUPTED A DAY.

Service to Prince Edward Island Well Maintained.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The Department of Marine and Fisheries has been advised that the Water service to Prince Edward Island is being well maintained this season. The Stanley and the Min-to are running daily between Pictou and Georgetown, and there has not been a single day's interruption.

FIRST WEEKLY BULLETIN.

Trade and Commerce Department Issues Reports.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The Department of Trade and Commerce issued on Wednesday the first weekly bulletin containing reports of commercial agents of Canada in all parts of the world, and trade enquiries respecting Canadian products and markets therefor. The bulletin has reference to Canadian butter and cheese in the British West Indies, reports having been received from Trinidad, Jamaica, and St. Kitts, respectively, in response to a series of enquiries sent out by Mr. O'Hara, Acting Deputy Minister. The department will furnish copies of these weekly bulletins to all applicants.

THE ORIGINAL DATE.

Collapse of Building Will Not Postpone Show.

An Ottawa despatch says: It has been decided to hold the Fat Stock Horse and Poultry Shows in Ottawa on the original dates, March 7th to 11th. The collapse of the new building at Lansdowne Park will not be allowed to interfere as was previously thought. It is the intention to hold the combined show in the horse and cattle barns at the park, as was done a couple of years ago. A gang of men has been placed at work about these buildings putting them in shape for the show.

"Commercial Intelligence" of Dec. 23rd, 1903, says that: "Mr. G. Valder, the Commercial Agent of New South Wales in South Africa, has sent home a detailed report on the import trade in cheese. The Gouda, or Flat Dutch, is, he says, the kind preferred, the sale of Edam, or Bound Dutch, being very small in comparison. These cheeses usually weigh from 9 to 12 lbs. each, and this size seems to be preferred, although he saw one good brand the cheeses of which weighed about 18 lbs. each. These are all packed four cheeses in a case and in one layer. Dutch cream cheeses of about 2 lbs. in weight packed in the same way but with a larger number in a case, are also imported; but the sale is not large.

I have heard that it is the intention of some of our cheese makers to attempt the manufacture of Dutch cheese; and provided it can be turned out equal in quality to the article imported from Holland, there would be a good prospect of a big trade for it here. Canadian cheese is very popular throughout South Africa, being of good even quality and keeping well. Much of the cheese imported from England is Canadian. Each cheese, which usually weighs from 60 to 70 lbs., is packed separately in bentwood cases; and each case is sewn in strong sacking. This method of packing has also proved very satisfactory. Prices of late for this cheese, have varied from 10d. to 1s. per lb., i.e., 7d. to 9d. net. It might also be advisable for our cheese makers to consider the question of putting up cheese in tins for export to this market. Of late a considerable trade has been done in tinned Dutch cheese. This class is usually put up in 12 oz. tins.

Colored cheese is generally preferred. For Cheddar cheese, Mr. Valder recommends sending cheeses of from 20 to 30 lbs. in weight in preference to the larger sizes. The only complaint that he could hear of regarding Canadian cheese was that the size was too large for most of the storekeepers."

MILNER PESSIMISTIC.

Draws Gloomy Picture of South African Affairs.

A London despatch says: A blue-book on South Africa issued on Wednesday contains a pessimistic despatch from Lord Milner, British High Commissioner in South Africa, in which, referring to the Transvaal Legislature's approval of Chinese labor, Lord Milner says he realizes the gravity of the action, but there is not the shadow of a doubt as to its wisdom. The depression in business is increasing daily, the revenues are falling off, many people are out of work, and unless the situation soon changes a great exodus of whites is inevitable. Public opinion, he adds, is decisively in favor of imported labor.

FOUR VICTIMS ARE DEAD.

Fatal Fire on Cadieux Street, Montreal.

A Montreal despatch says: Three sleeping inmates of a dwelling at 778 Cadieux street were suffocated early on Friday morning. Four others were badly burned and injured. The dead are Mrs. Edward Crawford, 40 years of age, William Crawford, 15, son, Jas. Hogan, 23, son-in-law. The injured are Mrs. Ethel Hogan, 22 years, burned on hands, face and arms cut, Jas. E. Hogan, 8 months, infant son of Mrs. Hogan, badly burned, will die, Edward Crawford, 40 years, burned all over body, will probably die, Thos. Hare, 25 years of age, face and hands burned. Three of the inmates, Mrs. Hogan with her infant, and Thos. Hare, jumped from the second storey of the burning building. The other occupant, Edward Crawford, was carried out after he was badly burned.

manding the Fourth Army Corps; Lieut.-General Sir John French, in command of the First Army Corps, and Sir William Butler, commanding the west district, have been invited to join the new Army Council.

SMASHED HER BIG GUN.

American Battleship Loses Eight-inch Armament.

A Norfolk, Va., despatch says: The battleship Iowa, while testing her batteries on her way down the coast on Thursday, blew off the muzzles of both eight-inch guns in her forward starboard turret. Flying fragments smashed one of the ship's whaleboats. Both guns are fractured, and the barrels are badly swollen. None of the crew was injured, and no damage outside that given was sustained by the vessel.

AUSTRALIA'S ARMY.

Total of 60,000 Men, Including Reserves.

A despatch from London says:—Australia's military strength is a total of 25,800 men on a peace, and 39,760 on a war footing, with a reserve of unattached officers and cadets' rifle clubs, which gives a full total of 60,000. The new scheme of organization provides for a division of the forces into a field force, an inter-State defence garrison, and troops for State defence. The peace establishment proportions are: Field 13,831; garrison, 11,896.

NEW ZEALAND BUTTER.

How It Has Gained Its Good Reputation.

Canadian butter suffers to some extent by comparison with that from New Zealand. Mr. J. A. Wuddick, Chief of the Dairy Division, Ottawa, says the comparison is really not a fair one, because New Zealand butter is all grass butter, and it arrives fresh in Great Britain during our winter season, so that any Canadian butter which comes into direct competition with it must necessarily be winter made or held summer stock. New Zealand butter, however, has a reputation in England for keeping quality, and it will be of interest to Canadians to learn how that reputation has been acquired.

In the first place having no natural ice, the majority of the creameries are equipped with mechanical refrigerating machines. Their creamery refrigerators are kept fairly cold, but they have no refrigerator cars such as we have. The secret of their success is that butter is shipped from the creameries twice a week to cold storage, where it is immediately placed in a chamber at ten degrees and held there until forwarded to England. It must be at least four full days in store before it is shipped, to give time for thorough freezing to the centre of the package. Although the butter is sometimes carried several hundred miles to the London steamer, its temperature must be below the freezing point of water; otherwise it will be refused and sent to cold storage to be re-frozen. The temperature in the chambers of the steamer is about 10 degrees. It is placed in the steamer with the frozen mutton, which must be kept at a low temperature. It is easy to understand that butter handled in such a manner, although it is two months old when it reaches the market, will have more life in it than some of our butter which has been held two or three weeks in a creamery at a temperature of 40 to 50 degrees. If our creamery owners and patrons expect to compete with the Danes, who are so close to the market, and with the New Zealanders, who employ such low temperatures almost from the day their butter is made, it is time they were making a more serious effort to improve matters at their end.

ing places for bacteria. All joints, corners, seams and crevices should be made smooth and filled entirely with solder. Pressed tin or seamless utensils are preferable from a sanitary standpoint. Milk pails in particular should have no corners, so that there will be no places for bacteria to grow. Strainers and aerators should be made likewise, smooth and with as few projecting nuts, rods or braces as possible. Storing or delivery cans, dippers and other utensils must also comply with this rule. A new piece of strainer cloth should be used at each milking.

AGENTS OF CLEANLINESS.

The principal things necessary for keeping utensils clean are hot water or steam, some alkali, a scrubbing brush or a coarse cloth, combined with plenty of "elbow grease" to make these agents effective. All utensils should be cleaned immediately after using. The method for cleaning varies slightly according to what the utensils have contained. If they have been used for milk they should first be rinsed with cold or lukewarm water, so as to wash off the viscous albuminoids which if subjected to boiling water would coagulate and adhere firmly to the tin, thus becoming difficult to remove. They should then be thoroughly washed in hot water with some cleansing material, such as washing powders or caustic soda, in order to remove the grease. The water should be quite hot and the washing powders should not be used sparingly, for we too often find vessels where the grease has not been removed, but simply smeared over the tin.

Caustics and washing powders are not only effective in cleaning the grease from utensils, but they also act as a means of destroying bacteria. Common soaps, and especially if perfumed, should be avoided. After the washing, utensils should be treated differently according to conditions. If steam is at hand, a thorough steaming should follow, steam being the cheapest and most effective agent for destroying germs in creameries, cheese factories and large dairies. Since the production of steam requires a boiler, which is quite expensive for the average dairy farmer, it is necessary in his case to pursue a different course for destroying bacteria.

It has been found that a 5 to 7 per cent. solution of good fresh washing powder applied in hot water will make a good material for destroying germ life, provided the utensils are subjected to this solution for at least ten minutes, after which they should be rinsed in hot water and set away in the pure air to dry. The latter method requires more time to accomplish the same purpose as with steam, but is better adapted for farm use.

BORACIC ACID.

There are other methods for conveniently destroying bacteria on dairy utensils; they are, however, more expensive but very effective. A practical way is to rinse the utensils, after they have been thoroughly washed in some alkali, with a hot solution containing 5 or 10 per cent. of boracic acid. This solution also preserves the tin to a slight extent but care must be taken not to get it in the milk.

Sunlight and pure air are the cheapest and most effective means of keeping the utensils pure and sanitary after they have been cleaned. Where these conditions do not exist, it is then advisable to put them in a hot drying room.

Twelve people were killed by volcanic eruptions on the Island of Java.

San Domingo rebels killed one of a United States warship boat crew and summary measures for revenge have been ordered.

Princess Alexandria, of Isenburg, whose debts amount to many millions of marks, is on trial at Frankfurt for her "questionable transactions."

Ayer's

Take cold easily? Throat tender? Lungs weak? Any relatives have consumption? Then a cough means a great

Cherry Pectoral

deal to you. Follow your doctor's advice and take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It heals, strengthens, prevents.

"For 40 years I have depended on Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for coughs and colds. I know it greatly strengthens weak lungs."

Mrs. P. A. ROBINSON, Saline, Mich.

25c, 50c, \$1.00. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Weak Lungs

Ayer's Pills increase the activity of the liver, and thus aid recovery.

The Napanee Express

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 5c per line for each insertion. If in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c per line each insertion.

JOHN POLLARD,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Express Office, Napanee
Strictly Private and Confidential.

CARLETON WOODS,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Roblin, Ont.

JOHN ALLEN,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Commissioner in H. C. J.
Conveyancer, etc.
MARBANK.

E. & J. HARDY & CO.

Advertising Contractors and
News Correspondents.

30 Fleet Street, London, E. C., England.

A file of this paper can be seen free of charge by visitors to London, to whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

CHANGE OF CLUB RATES.

On and after 1st December, 1903, the following will be the Club Rates:

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Montreal Weekly Herald...	\$1.00
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Globe.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Family Herald and Weekly Star.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Semi-Weekly Whig.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Witness.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Sun.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Daily Toronto Star.....	\$1.80
Any three of the above papers.....	\$2.40

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD AND PROTECTION.

How far Sir John was a Protectionist at heart and by conviction has been

answer was, 'Protection has done so much for me that I must do something for protection.' That was about the measure of his personal belief in the policy of enriching a country by taxation."

EXPRESSIONS.

Montreal Herald.

FORTUNATE is the man who can give a good bank account of himself.

Montreal Herald.

GAMEY has made another speech, but by omitting the customary dark brown language from it, the general impression was that he was not himself.

Exchange.

THERE is a great discussion going on in the States as to whether a wife should press her husband's trousers. The only thing in favor of the act is that it gives the wife a chance to go through the pockets.

Toronto Star.

THREE Russian and two Japanese warships have been sunk on the Stock Exchange. The spot was wisely selected for the amount of water to be found there.

Star.

NATIVES of Japan go barefoot during an old-fashioned winter. Several coal men must die each day of broken hearts in Japan.

Belleville Ontario.

MANY British women are coming out to this country to seek employment. It seems cruel of them to come out now just after the Canadian girls have been waiting eight long years for leap year.

Montreal Herald.

THE longer you keep whiskey the better it is—and the better you are.

PROPOSED ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

(Kingston Whig.)

Circulars will be issued in a few days descriptive of a new line of electric railroad to be built between Toronto and Kingston, and later, to be extended to Ottawa and possibly Montreal. This road is to be built under the charter granted by the Ontario Legislature in 1902 and besides the transportation of passengers will carry freight and express. The projectors of the enterprise desire that the municipalities through which the road run will show their belief in the undertaking not by granting a subsidy to the company as is most commonly done, but shall purchase the securities of the road, upon which they will receive a good return for their money, in addition to the benefits to be derived by the municipalities and population through having such a line in operation. The projectors also desire to interest the inhabitants as well and ask them to invest their money and make the company as much a home enterprise as possible. Owing to the great cost of the undertaking, it is, of course, impossible to obtain a great percentage of the necessary money along the line of the road, but if the municipalities and people will show their faith in the enterprise by co-operating with the projectors, the balance of the money will be forthcoming at once.

The advantages of the road are many, the chief of which are frequent service and cheap transportation both for passengers, freight and express. The pamphlet gives a table of proposed fares to be charged, which are very

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY

PROF. DORENWEND THE GREATEST HAIR GOODS ARTIST IN AMERICA

OF TORONTO

IS COMING

TO NAPANEE,

Will be at PAISLEY HOUSE, on

FRIDAY, FEB'Y. 26th.



LADIES—If you appreciate the added charms and the younger appearance lent to the face by having beautiful hair, do not fail to see the grand assortment of Switches, Bangs, Pompadours, Wavy Fronts and Wigs, which PROF. DORENWEND will have with him. Consultations entirely free and demonstrations given regarding these beautiful conceptions in natural hair.

GENTLEMEN WHO ARE BALD

Even though you are bald or partially so you can regain your former appearance by wearing Dorenwend's Wigs and Toupees.

They are made to match any shade of hair. They are a protection to the head and a cure for chronic cold in the head and catarrh. They are perfectly fitted to the head and bear no trace of artifice.

PROF. DORENWEND will take measurements and demonstrate the merits of his Wigs.

Don't forget the Day and Date.

FRIDAY, FEB'Y. 26th.



The Queer Beggar Boys of Calcutta.

Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD AND PROTECTION.

How far Sir John was a Protectionist at heart and by conviction has been often discussed. Many explanations of his conversion have been given to the public. The following is a further contribution to this debateable question:

"National Policy was the card which the Late Sir John A. Macdonald played when he wanted to lead his party to power. The country had been suffering from temporary depression and was ready for a promise of magical relief. Shortly before the election Sir John was talking of his prospects to a friend. His friend warned him that some of the candidates of his party were advocating protection, a policy which whatever its effects might be in the Southern States with their vast internal area of free trade and varied production, would manifestly not suit Canada. 'No,' was Sir John's answer, 'and you need not be afraid that I am going to get into that hole'. When he afterwards slid into protection and was rallied on his change, his

Sick Blood

Feed pale girls on Scott's Emulsion.

We do not need to give all the reasons why Scott's Emulsion restores the strength and flesh and color of good health to those who suffer from sick blood.

The fact that it is the best preparation of Cod Liver Oil, rich in nutrition, full of healthy stimulation is a suggestion as to why it does what it does.

Scott's Emulsion presents Cod Liver Oil at its best, fullest in strength, least in taste.

Young women in their "teens" are permanently cured of the peculiar disease of the blood which shows itself in paleness, weakness and nervousness, by regular treatment with Scott's Emulsion.

It is a true blood food and is naturally adapted to the cure of the blood sickness from which so many young women suffer.



We will be glad to send a sample to any sufferer.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE,
Chemists,
Toronto, Ontario.

their faith in the enterprise by co-operating with the projectors, the balance of the money will be forthcoming at once.

The advantages of the road are many, the chief of which are frequent service and cheap transportation both for passengers, freight and express. The pamphlet gives a table of proposed fares to be charged, which are very much lower than the present tariff. Their freight schedule is on a basis of about one half of the present rates, and an express service will be established at very low rates. These rates seem so very low that the average reader would have doubt as to the company being able to make money, but the projectors after showing their estimated earnings and expenses, give figures from all the electric roads in Canada and a large number in the United States showing that their estimates are more than conservative.

The earnings from all sources are estimated at \$624,517.80, and the expenses including fixed charges \$451,033.01, leaving a good surplus for dividends. The passengers receipts per mile of track per annum are estimated at \$2,888.34, while the average passenger receipts of all the roads in Canada for 1902 were \$6,099.60, with the United States of about the same amount.

From these figures the estimate certainly looks more than conservative but to doubly prove their figures they show that they have only based their passenger earnings on moving the population five times, while the average throughout Canada and the United States is many times greater. The fare from Toronto to Kingston is scheduled at \$3.25, a saving of more than \$2 on the fare now charged, and the running time is placed at six and one-half hours, but where it is taken into consideration that half-hourly service is proposed, and the car will take the passenger almost to his very door, but little time is lost. The equipment will be of the most modern type and the road constructed in the most thorough manner.

It is proposed wherever practicable, to establish parks and places of amusement, which should be a great attraction to the inhabitants along the line, besides largely increasing the business of the company. The projectors have taken offices in the Ontario chambers in Kingston, and will begin at once an active canvass of the territory, and if enough interest is taken in the enterprise the active construction will be commenced as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

At one of his lectures, just after his return from the Klondike, Joaquin Miller told the following story: "One night I was invited to a dance in a miner's cabin, and while Bill Dalton scraped away on his fiddle we just loosed it down. But the miners tramped in and out so much between dances that before midnight the ladies declared the floor was so slippery they couldn't dance another step unless something was done. Then something was done that never was possible in mining days in California. Each miner gallantly opened his buckskin powder pouch and sprinkled gold dust on the floor! And this was repeated throughout the night. And in the morning, ladies and gentlemen, those miners never troubled themselves about sweeping up that gold dust. They just hitched up their dog-sleds and rode away." At this point of Miller's narrative there was a slight agitation in the audience, an ominous sign of incredulity, but Miller was equal to it. With a wave of his hand toward one of the boxes, he said: "And my old friend up there in the box, Captain John Healy, will substantiate what I say." It was a master stroke of the poet, for the house burst into applause, and greatly embarrassed the modest millionaire mining and railroad promoter of Alaska who unsuspectingly had accepted Miller's invitation to attend the lecture in the afternoon.



The Queer Beggar Boys of Calcutta.

Of all the sweet arabs of the world's big cities, those of Calcutta are the most peculiar in their ways.

The majority of the Calcutta arabs live on the streets, and seldom know the shelter of a roof. Late at night, when the traveler goes along the streets he will find the walks on both sides of him lined with the prostrate forms of sleeping vagabonds, most of them boys.

When the coolie boy of Calcutta is old enough to walk, he is shoved out into the world to earn his own living. Usually he begins by begging. These boy beggars have peculiar ways of plying their trade. Almost naked, they will run beside a cab or an omnibus containing white men, crying:

"Buckseesh, sahib; buckseesh, sahib; no got mother, sahib; no got father, sahib; no got aunt or uncle, sahib; no got brother or sister, sahib; me poor orphan, sahib; me very hungry, sahib; no got rice, no got banana, sahib; buckseesh, sahib."

And all the time he will be slapping his stomach to signify its emptiness. Some boys have done this so long that on their right sides they have large, round spots where the skin has become toughened from continual slapping, and is as hard as the palm of a laboring man. They have a peculiar way of striking with their hands which gives the blow a hollow sound, like hitting an empty barrel.

In the big markets of Calcutta you find crowds of boys who carry large empty baskets on their turbaned heads. They earn their living by carrying your purchases for you while you shop. Almost all the traders in the stalls began their careers in that manner.

Small floods are reported at Niagara Falls and Brantford.

the merits of his Wigs.

Don't forget the Day and Date.

FRIDAY, FEB'Y. 26th.



Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and kindred ailments, take wings before the healing qualities of South American Nerve. Thomas Hoskins, of Durham, Ont., took his preacher's advice, followed directions, and was cured permanently of the worst form of Nervous Prostration and Dyspepsia. He has recommended it to others with gratifying results. It's a great nerve builder.—12

The United States is preparing to take drastic action to end the Dominican disorders.

Lieut.-Gen. Ian Hamilton will be the British attache with the Russian forces in the far east.

January British trade returns show a decrease of \$1,163,500 in imports and \$4,101,500 in exports.

It is believed in some quarters that Turkey will take advantage of far east complications by declaring war on Bulgaria.

Hon. Mr. Fielding and his family were on board one of two passenger trains which collided near Plattsburg, N. Y., but were not injured.

Take One of Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills after dinner. It will promote digestion and overcome any evil effects of too hearty eating. Safe, prompt, painless, and pleasant. This effective little pill is supplanting all the old school nauseous purgatives. 40 doses, 10 cents.—13

Joseph Bergeron, who was asphyxiated by gas at 48 Dufferin street, Montreal, is dead. The other inmates of the house are in a precarious condition.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

A dynamite explosion in Donovan & Grant's camp at the end of the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway blew up the storehouse and seriously injured three men, one of whom may not recover.

Do not play with poison!

It is an established fact that constipated people are far more likely to contract infectious disease—smallpox, typhus fever, scarlet fever, etc., than those who enjoy natural regularity.

Is it wise to run needless risks?

A box of

IRON-OX

TINY TONIC TABLETS

will positively cure constipation—beginning at the cause—and when the cure is complete you can stop taking the medicine. Just gently laxative—not a system-weakening cathartic.

Fifty Iron-ox Tablets, in an attractive aluminum pocket case, 25 cents at druggists, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price. The Iron-ox Remedy Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont.

Napanee. MADILL BROS. Napanee.

Selling Goods at Cost In the Face of a Rising Market.

Behind the times merchants think we are fools — perhaps we are — but there are two months in the year when we give the people of Napanee the profits, two out of the twelve. The rest of the year we make some. You know we have got to live the same as the rest of you. A few days bass fishing in the summer as a recreation and a turkey for Christmas, a little life insurance and a few dollars laid aside for old age—that's all.

WE ATTRIBUTE THE SUCCESS OF THIS OUR GREATEST SALE

Not so much to the present advertising, as to the truthful work of the past year. It has got now so that the majority of up-to-date people look for our ads., and they know when they read them that goods and prices are exactly as we say, and if they are wise and economical here's where they come. We have finished up a very successful year and next week will see

THE FINISH OF OUR GREATEST SELLING EVENT

There may be a few odd lines sold out but very few. The furs are practically done. The Ladies' Coats are gone except one. The sizes in Silk Waists are broken, but most every other department has a liberal assortment.

—HAVE YOU BEEN IN YET?—

Come! And prove yourself to be an economical woman (or man.)

Special Value Giving in Carpets.

A big clearance of Tapestry Carpets. About 200 yards of good English makes, 27 inches wide, with up to-date designs, heavy quality, that wears well on any room in the house.

Special prices for this sale:

40c Qualities Tapestry for 30c.
35c Qualities Tapestry for 25c.

Remnants of Wool & Union Carpets

We have a few remnants left of Wool and Union Carpets, ranging in length from 6 yards to 25 yards. If you need a short length, or have a small room to carpet now's your chance. The prices run from 18c a yard to 50c a yard. The regular prices were from 25c to 75c a yard.

Cocoa Matting Reduced.

100 yards of yard wide Cocoa Matting, good heavy quality, suitable for churches, offices, or public buildings. Regular quality 50c a yard

Mid-Winter Sale Price 35c

Something New in Foundation Collars.

Next time you are in the store ask to see them. they're a great improvement on the old ones.

New Things in the Dress Goods Department.

Winter is apt to drag when it comes to February, unless you can focus your gaze optimistically towards spring. We can help you there. Spring goods are coming into the Dress Goods Department fast. The new Mohair Broadcloths are in, the new Panama canvas cloth is here, the new Rosana cloths are in—and many more fabrics essentially dating spring 1904. So if you are tired of cold weather, come and indulge in a foretaste of spring.

Pillow Cottons, Sheetings, and Steamlooms at old prices.

With the price of cotton still on the up grade it would be good policy for you to lay in a supply of all cotton goods at old prices. Just as soon as the present stocks in the hands of the dealers are sold out up goes the price of cotton. Take our tip, buy cottons now.

Samples of Wool and Union Carpets 5c.

These samples are 18 x 36 inches in size. Suitable for door mats. We have only 25 of them so the first to come after nine o'clock Saturday will be the lucky ones.

Remnants.

There are lots of good bargains on the remnant tables yet. They've got to go. We want the table space for new goods.

Napanee's Modern Store.

Superstitious Brides.

There will be proof of the survival of two old-time superstitions at the marriage of Miss Harvey to Sir Patrick Playfair.

One of the bride-maids, following a West Country custom, will, says the "Onlooker," wear green stockings "for luck," while the old rhyme,

"Something old and something new

During a quarrel at Peterboro' Patal Leone Despaolo stabbed his brother Giuseppe, and it is feared the latter will die.

The C. P. R. directors met at Montreal and declared the regular half-yearly dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred stock and 3 per cent. on the common. After paying dividends, etc., the surplus for the half-year amounts to \$2,751,783.

Germany is again pressing the Chinese Government to place the Boxer indemnity

A blue book shows that Britain took a firm stand in regard to Russian protests against the Tibet mission.

A St. Petersburg despatch says fifty workmen were killed by the caving in of an embankment on the Warsaw-Vienna Railroad.

WANTED ME TO SHOOT HER.
I COULD NOT DO IT

BALED HAY and STRAW
in large and small quantities.

Flour and Feed, Groceries and Provisions.

Water Purifying Pumps.

S. CASEY DENISON.

Choicest Groceries at reasonable prices.

to prove of the survival of two old-time superstitions at the marriage of Miss Harvey to Sir Patrick Playfair.

One of the bridesmaids, following a West Country custom, will, says the "Onlooker," wear green stockings "for luck," while the old rhyme,

"Something old and something new,
Something borrowed and something blue,"

will also be remembered, the last-named necessarily being arranged for by the choosing of blue bats and feathers for the six bridesmaids.

"Brides are just as superstitious as ever they were," said the clerk of one of London's most fashionable churches yesterday. "There may not be so many superstitions as there used to be, but what few are left are as much considered as ever."

"They will not change the day, for instance, if they can help it. They will do anything rather than postpone the ceremony."

"Then they will not marry on a Friday. That is supposed to be very unlucky. So is the 13th of the month."

"I remember one lady of title who arranged to be married on a Friday, which was the 10th of the month. Then someone told her how awful the consequences would be, so she said, 'Well, have it arranged for the Monday after.' That was the 12th, so they made her change it again. Whether it was because she changed the day or not I do not know, but she figured in a divorce case not many years after."

"Many people who are married here insist on white heather being used in the decorations. That is supposed to bring luck. It has to be specially bleached, of course."—"Daily Mail."

Newcastle—Was there any romance connected with your engagement? Ingerfield—Romance? I proposed to her at 8.45 and she accepted me precisely at 9.15.—Detroit "Free Press."

That Cutting Acid that arises from the stomach and almost strangles, is caused by fermentation of the food in the stomach. It is a foretaste of indigestion and dyspepsia. Take one of Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets immediately after eating, and it will prevent this distress and aid digestion. 60 in a box. 35 cents.—16

We are Headquarters in Napanee

FOR ALL KINDS OF

JUNK

We Buy
All Kinds of

Old Scrap Iron and Steel, Rags, Bones, Copper, Brass, Lead, Zinc, Horse Hair, (Tail or Mane), Wool Picks, Tailor's Clips, Grease, Rendered Tallow, Old Books, Garden Hose, Fire Hose, Old Rubbers, Etc., Etc.

We Have for Sale

Soaps, Blueing, Wood and Genuine American Coal Oil.

Chas. Stevens.

The Junk Dealer,

Office and Warehouse,
West Side of Market.

NAPANEE, ONTARIO.

seppé, and it is feared the latter will die.

The C.P.R. directors met at Montreal and declared the regular half-yearly dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred stock and 3 per cent. on the common. After paying dividends, etc., the surplus for the half-year amounts to \$2,751,783.

Germany is again pressing the Chinese Government to place the Boxer indemnity upon a gold basis.

An official blue book shows that India does not care for the idea of preferential trade within the empire.

Those Worrying Piles!—One application of Dr. Agnew's Ointment will give you comfort. Applied every night for three to six nights and a cure is effected in the most stubborn cases of Blind, Bleeding, or Itching Piles. Dr. Agnew's Ointment cures Eczema and all itching and burning skin diseases. It acts like magic. 35 cents.—15

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.



Ladies' Favorite.
Is the only safe, reliable regulator on which woman can depend "In the hour and time of need."

Prepared in two degrees of strength. No. 1 and No. 2. No. 1—For ordinary cases is by far the best dollar medicine known.

No. 2—For special cases—10 degrees stronger—three dollars per box.

Ladies—ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other as all pills, mixtures and imitations are dangerous. No. 1 and No. 2 are sold and recommended by all druggists in the Dominion of Canada. Mailed to any address on receipt of price and four 2-cent postage stamps.

The Cook Company,
Windsor, Ont.

No. 1 and No. 2 are sold in Napanee by Nelson-Robinson, T. B. Wallace, J. J. Perry, T. A. Hultman, and F. L. Hooper, druggists.

against the Tibet mission.

A St. Petersburg despatch says fifty workmen were killed by the caving in of an embankment on the Warsaw-Vienna Railroad.

WANTED ME TO SHOOT HER.
I COULD NOT DO IT.

Douglas & Co., Napanee, Ont.

Dear Sir,—During the summer of 1890 I had a mare staked in such a manner that people advised me to shoot her. I got Douglas' Egyptian Liniment and Syringe. After cutting the skin open on rump was enabled to get hold of the stake, which was nothing less than part of a handspike that had gone in her flank and was pulled out at the root of tail. After using Douglas' Egyptian Liniment as directed, my mare was at work in three weeks. The above happened in distressing hot weather. Inflammation nor proud flesh never threatened. I declare the above to be correct and true.

SMITH GILMOUR, JUN.

Tamworth.

H. M. DEROCHE, K. C.

Barrister,

Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc.

—Office Grange Block.

Money to loan at "lower than the lowest" rate.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE.

Barristers, etc.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES

Office—Warner Block, East-st Napanee. 67

in large and small quantities.

Flour and Feed, Groceries and Provisions.

Water Purifying Pumps.

S. CASEY DENISON.

Choicest Groceries at reasonable prices.

T. B. GERMAN,

Barrister and Solicitor,

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.

OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street, 21-6m Napanee.

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.

Physician Surgeon, etc.

Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital.

Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 51v

A. S. ASHLEY,

.....DENTIST.....

34 YEARS EXPERIENCE

—21 YEARS IN NAPANEE

Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods Store, Napanee.



DR. C. H. WARTMAN,
DENTIST.

It will be impossible for me to continue the out of town visits, but if our friends at Yarker and Tamworth will do me the favor of coming to my office in Napanee, I will do my best to please them. All work guaranteed first class.

Music.

We carry the largest stock of Musical Instruments in Napanee—Violins, Accordeons, Autoharps, Zithers, and Concertinas.

In Mouth Organs we carry only Hohner's celebrated instruments—the best that can be had. We have them in all styles, from 25c. to \$1.50.

We carry a complete assortment of fittings—Violin bows, bridges, chin rests, cases. We have Violin, Guitar, Mandolin, and Banjo strings.

Games.

Dominoes from 5c. to \$2. Checkers and Checker Boards from 5c. up. Nations, Authors and Lost Heirs, 10c. to 25c. Chess Men, \$1.

Playing Cards in great variety at all prices.

Skates.

A few pairs at half-price.

The Pollard Co'y
Dundas Street, Napanee.



Miss Alice M. Smith, of Minneapolis, Minn., tells how woman's monthly suffering may be permanently relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have never before given my endorsement for any medicine, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has added so much to my life and happiness that I feel like making an exception in this case. For two years every month I would have two days of severe pain, and could find no relief, but one day when visiting a friend I ran across Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,—she had used it with the best results and advised me to try it. I found that it worked wonders with me; I now experience no pain, and only had to use a few bottles to bring about this wonderful change. I use it occasionally now when I am exceptionally tired or worn out."—MISS ALICE M. SMITH, 804 Third Ave., South Minneapolis, Minn., Chairman Executive Committee, Minneapolis Study Club. —\$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound carries women safely through the various natural crises and is the safe-guard of woman's health.

The truth about this great medicine is told in the letters from women being published in this paper constantly.

Market Report.

The following report of marketable goods will be interesting to our farmer readers, from which they can form a pretty good idea as to how the latest prices for the different articles range:

- FARM PRODUCE.
- Butter, 19 to 20c. a pound.
 - Eggs, 20c to 30c. a dozen.
 - Chickens, 60c. to 80c. a pair.
- VEGETABLES.
- Celery, 2 bunches for 5c.
 - Carrots, 10c. a peck, 35c. a bushel
 - Cabbage, 5c. head.
 - Onions, dry, 3c. a peck.
 - Beets, 15c. a peck.
 - Potatoes, 75c. a bag.
 - Turnips, 50c. a bag.
- FRUIT.
- Apples, 15 to 20c. a peck.
 - Winter Apples, \$1.50 a barrel.
- MEATS.
- Pork, 10 to 11c. a pound, \$6.50 to \$7.00 per cwt.
 - Beef, by the quarter, 5 to 7c.
 - Beefsteak, 10 to 12c. a pound.
 - Sirloin, 12c. a pound.
 - Roast beef, 7 to 11c. a pound.
 - Stew beef, 5 to 6c. a pound.
 - Salt Pork, 10c. a pound.
 - Ham, 12c. a pound.
 - Bacon, 11 to 15c. a pound.
 - Sausage, 10c. per lb.
 - Tallow, rough, \$3.00 per cwt.
 - Tallow, rendered, \$5.00 per cwt.
 - Lard, rendered, 12c. to 14c. per pound.
- GRAIN.
- Wheat, 60 to 65c. bushel.
 - Barley, 38 to 40c. bushel
 - Rye, 45 to 47c. bushel.
 - Oats, 30 to 35c. bushel.

A Successful Career.

A North-Western land company, one that might be called a syndicate, composed of some of Toronto's richest men has recently been organized, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars none of the stock being for sale. The following is a list of the shareholders of this close corporation: Hon. Robert Rogers, Winnipeg, president; J. W. Langmuir, Toronto, vice-president; E. W. Day, Toronto, general manager; Thomas G. Blackstock, Robert L. Patterson, W. R. Riddell, K.C., S. H. Jones, S. F. McKinnon, A. D. Harris, R. Harstone of Warkworth.

This company was formed by Mr. E. W. Day, who as a boy went west and resided for fifteen years in Winnipeg making his mark with the Massey-Harris Company in Manitoba. He left that company in 1895, to become the Western agent of the Globe Loan and Savings Society, of which afterwards he became general manager, with headquarters in Toronto, which position he held until 1902, when this most successful loan company was amalgamated with the Colonial Loan. A year ago he was invited to undertake the organization of a newly-projected Employers' Association a work which he accomplished in a wonderfully short time, Mr. Day making it the third largest employers' association on the continent within one year, and it will doubtless prove to be one of the most useful organizations which has been formed. Mr. Day, who is still a young man and has amassed considerable money, seems to have been again smitten by the Western fever, and is leaving shortly for the North-West to take the active management of the very strong concern mentioned above, and for a time at least Toronto will lose one of its most active and respected citizens.

How to Manage a Wife.

A great many methods have been suggested as to the best way to manage a husband, but up to date no one has thought it best to guide the poor husband. The following will therefore be found the best way to manage a wife. It has never been known to fail.

Never contradict her. You are right, of course, nine times out of ten, and she knows it, but to tell her so makes her always unmanageable.

Never oppose her. When she suggests that in the absence of the cook you get up and light the fire, do so at once, willingly and cheerfully. If she wishes you to walk the floor with the baby obey with alacrity.

Never deny her. Possibly she will exceed her allowance, but this is always your fault, because you are not man enough to support her.

Never be cross. When you come home at night, having failed once or twice during the day, or been insulted by a total stranger, or with a large, powerful pain in your stomach, laugh it off, and conceal your real feelings.

Never tell her the truth. When she asks you how you like her new hat swear that it's the greatest thing for the money you ever saw. When she shows you her new gown, be lost in admiration. When she is cross and irritable, tell her she is an angel.

Never disagree with her. When she suggests that you have a cold and need a hot mustard plaster, grin and bear it. When she tells you she needs a change tell her that you are glad she mentioned it.

Never interrupt her. This is the only way to manage a wife.—Tom Mason.

"Does he pay as he goes?" "He pays as his wife goes."

A Record Breaker.

Baby weighed at birth 12lbs, in 12 months' time weighed 15lbs, used Hennequin's Tablets, in 10 days gained one pound, in 3 months gained 5 pounds. Dr. Hennequin's Baby Tablets saved my child. I believe that they will save babies untold agonies, and in cases death. If your baby is peevish and not at all well, try Hennequin's Tablets. My baby weighed 12 lbs. at birth; at 12 months weighed 15 lbs.; he was a dreadful little sufferer: could not

Brigadier-General "Jack" Hayes was an aide on the staff of General Kilpatrick during the Civil War.

When a hand-organ began playing "Dixie" the other night he left his seat in front of a local hotel and went into the house.

"Why don't you like 'Dixie'?" asked a friend.

"On our march to the sea," said General Hayes, "we were tearing up a railroad, building bonfires of the ties and laying the rails across them until heated red-hot and then twisting them about trees and telegraph-poles. A bunch of Confederates attacked us. General Kilpatrick ordered me to take out three bands and begin playing, hoping to delay the main attack until we had destroyed railroad communication.

"I deployed the bands, and they gave the Rebs the finest line of music they ever heard. Finally all of them stopped. 'Play more patriotic airs,' I ordered.

"We don't know any more," said the three bandmasters in concert.

"Well, give 'em 'Dixie,'" I said.

"The bands played 'Dixie,' and the Confederates let out the rebel yell and started for us and gave us the work-hacking we got on the march to the sea. That's why I don't seem to like 'Dixie'—San Francisco "Bulletin."

Time and Experience Have Established the True Value of Diamond Dyes



DIAMOND DYES are the purest, most brilliant and fastest of all home dyes. They do vastly more than they claim to do. All the fashionable colors for coloring wool, silk, cotton and mixed goods. Ask your dealer for them.

An Age of Superlatives.

All agree that the times in which we are living shall be called the age of electricity, but there is nothing to prevent giving this swift-moving epoch still another name. Why not call it the age of superlatives?

Nowadays the average person never strikes a balance. He forces up the scales with one hand or presses them down with the other, and promptly announces that the thing weighed is the best or the worst. Nothing is just good or merely bad. It must be given a superlative. Thus two lovers are always the happiest people in the world, or the unhappiest, Happy and unhappy would n't begin to express their feelings. Take the phrasing of ordinary letters between women. Cutest, finest, prettiest, ugliest and such words abound on every page. As a whole, the missive is a perfect jungle of superlatives. Letters of friendship between men are little better. They, too, take most of their words off the top shelf. One hundred per cent. of villainy is generally attributed to enemies, and the same amount of praise to friends. Things seen fare as royally or

All Stuffed Up

That's the condition of many sufferers from catarrh, especially in the morning. Great difficulty is experienced in clearing the head and throat.

No wonder catarrh causes headache, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, pollutes the breath, deranges the stomach and affects the appetite.

To cure catarrh, treatment must be constitutional—alterative and tonic.

"I was ill for four months with catarrh in the head and throat. Had a bad cough and raised blood. I had become discouraged when my husband bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and persuaded me to try it. I advise all to take it. It has cured and built me up." Mrs. HUGH RUDOLPH, West Liscomb, N. S.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures catarrh—it soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds up the whole system.

On Buying Things Abroad.

By Jerome Hart.

What traveler has not dreamed of drinking genuine curacao in the little island where grow the orange groves of Curacao? Of sipping the real Turkish coffee in Turkey? Of smoking the authentic Egyptian cigarettes in Egypt? Of eating rich, melting, luscious Smyrna figs in Smyrna? Of washing one's hands with the only original Castile soap castled in fair Castile?

How do these travelers' dreams materialize? Alas and alack! They are but clouds and shadows. They don't come true.

For on the beautiful islet in the Leeward Island group where grew the groves of Curacao orange-trees in the aforetime, there are now none. But the world, being used to the flavor of the Curacao oranges in its curacao, will tolerate no other. So the world has its way. The liqueur curacao is still made in large quantities, but it is not a Curacao liqueur. It is made out of everything—as it is an orange liqueur, even of oranges sometimes; but the Amsterdam house that handles it largely is said to make it mostly out of potato alcohol and prune juice.

How about the delicious Egyptian cigarettes? The delicate Egyptian tobacco? Alas again! The native Egyptian tobacco is so bad that nobody smokes it but the natives, and not even they when they can get anything else. In Egypt, as in so many places, the tobacco comes from Somewhere Else. The highest grade tobacco there apparently is imported from Europe—from Roumelia. The next best comes from Northern Syria—the best-known grade of this tobacco being known to Europeans as "Latakia," although not so called in Egypt. Persian tobacco is also imported. In short, Egypt imports the tobacco, the wrappers, the boxes, and the smokers, and then you have the Egyptian cigarette.

"But still," contends the enthusiast, "there can be no coffee like the genuine Turkish coffee. Ah, think of the Arabian Nights! And Scheherazade! And Lady What's-Her-Name, the English peeress who wore Turkish trousers, lived in Turkey for years, and sipped Turkish coffee with Turkish pashas. And of the bearded sheiks in the desert—with hubble-bubble pipes—and harems of beautiful black-eyed houris—all sitting on divans—and all sipping coffee—with all the comforts of a home—out in the desert! Come, now! You must give in on the Turkish coffee."

To this I can only reply that they may have had good coffee in Turkey in the time when Sultan Haroun-al-Raschid walked his city's streets incognito, but they have not now. You can get better Turkish coffee (so called) in New York than in Turkey; you can get much better Turkish coffee in the Hoffman House than you can in Stamboul, Pera, Scutari, Smyrna, Beyroot, Jerusalem or Cairo.

How about the luscious figs of Smyrna? Well, my experience was that the nearer we got to Smyrna the poorer grew the figs. When we reached Beyroot they were pretty bad; when we were off Smyrna, the peddlers brought some aboard that were very bad; when

Tallow, rough, \$3.00 per cwt.
Tallow, rendered, \$5.00 per cwt.
Lard, rendered, 12 1/2 to 14 1/2 per pound.

GRAIN.

Wheat, 60 to 65c. bushel.
Barley, 38 to 40c. bushel.
Rye, 45 to 47c. bushel.
Oats, 30 to 35c. bushel.

A story is told of the Marquis of Waterford, who was much at the court of George IV., and with whom he had a bet that three days in succession he would drive an equipage in Rotten Row immediately before the King's, when none but royal carriages were allowed. On the third day the driver of the water-cart which was haying the dust, before the royal carriage called out a cheery "Good morning, sir. This is the third time I've driven down before your Majesty!" There had been no stipulation as to the kind of vehicle Lord Waterford was to drive.

A Record Breaker.
Baby weighed at birth 12lbs, in 12 months' time weighed 15lbs, used Hennequin's Tablets, in 10 days gained one pound, in 3 months gained 8 1/2 pounds. Dr. Hennequin's Baby Tablets saved my child. I believe that they will save babies untold agonies, and in cases death. If your baby is peevish and not at all well, try Hennequin's Tablets. My baby weighed 12 lbs. at birth; at 12 months weighed 15 lbs.; he was a dreadful little sufferer: could not rest, waking and crying from pain; we did not have a night's sleep in 12 months; had indigestion, also abscesses in throat, and so sick; doctor's medicine would not stay on his stomach. They at last said: "No use in giving anything." Were advised to try Hennequin's Tablets. The first tablet remained in his stomach, and their effect was prompt and he slept well at night; we continued their use and in ten days he gained 1 lb. and got to be good natured and playful; in 6 months gained 8 1/2 lbs. MRS. PROVINCE, Kingsford

begin to express their feelings. Look the phrasing of ordinary letters between women. Cutest, finest, prettiest, ugliest and such words abound on every page. As a whole, the missive is a perfect jungle of superlatives. Letters of friendship between men are little better. They, too, take most of their words off the top shelf. One hundred per cent. of villainy is generally attributed to enemies, and the same amount of praise to friends. Things seen far as royalty or as meanly, according to the way they affected the writer.

Country correspondents of newspapers have an apparently unbreakable habit of sending in stories of the "most disastrous" fires, "the worst storm that ever visited this section," the death of the "most prominent" citizens and "most diabolical" crimes. What these writers would do without the word "most" arouses a curiosity that will never be satisfied. The "most disastrous" fire may not have caused over a thousand dollars' loss; the "worst" storm may have confined its capers to blowing down a few fence rails and turning over a cowshed; the "most" prominent citizen may have been just a plain storekeeper, and the "most diabolical crime" may have been an ordinary butchery, but the country correspondent has the superlative habit and thinks it is part of his duty to go the limit on everything. As a rule, the editor who reads the copy carefully removes the superlatives. Often he warns the correspondent, but the offending continues. In the age of superlatives the man who uses them is a slave to emotion.

Shift the scene to the metropolis. There even the bootblack puts out a sign reading, "Best shine in the city." Go higher, and nearly every merchant has the "best goods at the cheapest price." Everywhere one is offered the "greatest bargains." Theatrical posters tell of the cleverest people, the funniest plays and the grandest productions. Not long ago a vaudeville performer was advertised as "the craziest soubrette on the American stage." That certainly is the limit for superlatives. The habit is in full swing. Who shall find a cure?

Aurkian coffee (so called) is new to us than in Turkey; you can get much better Turkish coffee in the Hoffman House than you can in Stamboul, Pera, Scutari, Smyrna, Beyroot, Jerusalem or Cairo.

How about the luscious figs of Smyrna? Well, my experience was that the nearer we got to Smyrna the poorer grew the figs. When we reached Beyroot they were pretty bad; when we were off Smyrna, the peddlers brought some aboard that were very bad; when we got ashore at Smyrna, we were offered some on the quay that were worse; in the hotel they were wormy, and when we got into the heart of Smyrna the figs were able to walk around the dealer's counter. It is a cold fact that we have purchased in the leading groceries of San Francisco very much finer Smyrna figs than we have seen in Smyrna.

If it be asked how can Smyrna figs be purchased in San Francisco which are superior to the Smyrna figs on sale in Smyrna, the answer is that they are specially selected and specially packed. They are stamped in English on the boxes "Packed by Turkish labor." Some of them are stamped "Washed Figs." From the fig-dealers and handlers I saw in Smyrna, I think it much more essential that the fig-handlers should be washed.

I used to be very fond of Smyrna figs before I went to Smyrna.

I have not eaten any since.
I shall never eat any again.
Never mind why.

The subject of washing naturally brings me back to soap. In Castile I found no Castile soap. They did not know what I meant; they had never heard of Castile soap. This irritated me, so I began investigating the Castile-soap problem. I learned—or was told—that Castile soap is not made in Castile; is not sold in Castile; is not used in Castile; that it is made in Marseilles out of olive oil imported from Palestine. Thus we note this strange anomaly—the name given to a soap comes from a country which knows naught of this particular soap, it is manufactured in a city using little or no soap, out of materials coming from a country which uses no soap at all.—The "Argonaut."



Vapo-Cresolene

Established 1879

**Whooping Cough, Croup
Bronchitis, Cough, Grip,
Asthma, Diphtheria**

CRESOLENE IS A BOON TO ASTHMATICS

CRESOLENE is a long established and standard remedy for the diseases indicated. It cures because the air rendered strongly antiseptic is carried over the diseased surfaces of the bronchial tubes with every breath, giving prolonged and constant treatment. Those of a consumptive tendency, or sufferers from chronic bronchitis, find immediate relief from coughs or inflamed conditions of the throat. Descriptive booklet free.

LEEMING, WILES & CO., 651 Notre Dame St., Montreal, Canadian Agents

Cresolene
Antiseptic Tablets

dissolved in the mouth are effective and safe for coughs and irritation of the throat.

12c a box. ALL DRUGGISTS

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE,
No. 22 Taking effect June 14, 1903.

Tweed and Tamworth to Napanee and Deseronto.					Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth and Tweed.				
Stations.	Miles.	No.2	No.4	No.5	Stations.	Miles.	No.1	No.3	No.6
		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.			A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lve Tweed	0	7:00	3:35	4:30	Lve Deseronto	0	7:35	—	—
Stoco	3	7:08	3:43	4:38	Lve Napanee	9	7:55	—	—
Larkins	7	7:20	3:55	4:50	Lve Napanee	15	8:20	12:40	4:00
Marbank	13	7:40	4:15	5:10	Lve Strathcona	17	8:35	12:55	4:15
Erinsville	17	7:55	4:30	5:25	Lve Thompson's Mills	18	8:45	1:00	5:15
Tamworth	20	8:15	4:40	5:35	Lve Camden East	19	8:55	1:10	5:25
Wilson	24	8:25	4:45	5:40	Lve Yarker	23	9:10	1:15	5:40
Enterprise	26	8:35	4:55	5:50	Lve Yarker	25	—	—	—
Mudlake Bridge	28	8:45	5:05	6:00	Lve Galbraith	27	9:25	1:25	5:50
Moscow	31	8:58	5:15	6:10	Lve Mudlake Bridge	30	9:35	1:40	6:02
Galbraith	33	—	—	—	Lve Wilson	34	9:45	1:50	6:12
Lve Yarker	35	8:50	5:25	6:20	Lve Tamworth	38	10:00	2:00	6:25
Lve Yarker	35	9:00	5:35	6:30	Lve Erinsville	41	10:10	—	6:35
Lve Camden East	40	9:25	5:55	6:50	Lve Marbank	45	10:25	—	6:50
Lve Thompson's Mills	41	9:35	6:05	7:00	Lve Larkins	51	10:45	—	7:10
Lve Strathcona	42	9:40	6:10	7:05	Lve Stoco	55	11:00	—	7:20
Lve Napanee	49	9:55	6:25	7:20	Lve Tweed	68	11:15	—	7:30
Lve Napanee	49	—	—	—					
Lve Deseronto	68	—	—	—					

Kingston and Sydenham to Napanee and Deseronto.					Deseronto and Napanee to Sydenham and Kingston.				
Stations.	Miles.	No.2	No.4	No.5	Stations.	Miles.	No.1	No.3	No.6
		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.			A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lve Kingston	0	—	—	4:00	Lve Deseronto	0	7:35	—	—
G. T. R. Junction	3	—	—	4:10	Lve Napanee	9	7:55	—	—
Glenvale	10	—	—	4:35	Lve Napanee	15	8:20	12:40	4:00
Murvale	19	—	—	5:00	Lve Thompson's Mills	18	8:35	12:55	4:15
Lve Harrowsmith	23	8:40	—	—	Lve Camden East	19	8:45	1:00	5:15
Lve Sydenham	19	8:10	—	5:00	Lve Yarker	23	8:55	1:10	5:25
Lve Frontenac	22	—	—	—	Lve Yarker	25	—	—	—
Lve Yarker	26	8:35	—	5:15	Lve Frontenac	30	9:10	—	6:10
Lve Yarker	26	8:45	—	5:25	Lve Harrowsmith	34	—	—	—
Lve Camden East	30	9:10	—	5:45	Lve Sydenham	38	9:10	—	6:25
Lve Thompson's Mills	31	—	—	—	Lve Murvale	35	9:22	—	—
Lve Newburgh	32	9:25	—	5:58	Lve Glenvale	39	9:32	—	—
Lve Strathcona	34	9:40	—	6:15	Lve G. T. R. Junction	47	9:50	—	—
Lve Napanee	40	9:55	—	6:35	Lve Kingston	49	10:00	—	—
Lve Napanee, West End	49	—	—	—					
Lve Deseronto	68	—	—	—					

LOCAL WORKING TIME TABLE.

NAPANEE TO DESERONTO and PICTON.				PICTON TO DESERONTO and NAPANEE.			
TRAINS		STEAMERS		STEAMERS		TRAINS	
Leave Napanee	Arrive Deseronto	Leave Deseronto	Arrive Picton	Leave Picton	Arrive Deseronto	Leave Deseronto	Arrive Napanee
2:15 a.m.	2:35 a.m.	7:00 a.m.	8:30 a.m.	6:00 a.m.	7:30 a.m.	10:00 a.m.	10:20 a.m.
3:35 "	3:55 "			10:00 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	12:00 noon	12:10 p.m.
6:35 "	6:50 "					12:15 noon	12:30 p.m.
8:00 "	8:20 "	1:40 p.m.	3:10 p.m.			1:00 p.m.	1:15 p.m.
10:35 "	1:35 p.m.			4:00 p.m.	5:30 p.m.	4:45 p.m.	5:00 p.m.
1:15 p.m.	1:35 p.m.	5:30 p.m.	7:00 p.m.			7:45 "	8:05 "
4:35 "	4:55 "					10:40 "	11:00 "
6:35 "	6:55 "	7:00 a.m.	8:30 a.m.			11:05 "	11:25 "
8:50 "	9:10 "					7:20 "	7:40 "
8:15 "	8:35 "						

Daily. All other trains run daily (Sundays excepted).

C. CARTER, J. F. CHAPMAN, Agent, Gen. Freight & Pass. Agent.

B. B. SHAWWOOD, Superintendent.

Champagne and Chewing Gum.

Gum has lost prestige. Wax, as it was often called in the elegant vernacular, is no longer furnished in the best houses. Does the small boy still strip the slippery elm and retain the bark for a long season's chewing? Are the features of American life passing from us? Ice water is slightly relaxing its arbitrary sway, but the change is slow, and the tinkle of the ice-pitcher is still the poetic feature of the American hotel. Ice cream soda seems to hold its own, and ice cream soda and chewing gum have been the sentimental meeting-ground of our youths and maidens. Can it be because we are growing old that we no longer see young boys and girls exchanging gum, or chewing in silent sympathy? It is, however, a wide country, and unnecessary mastication may possibly be as frequent as it ever was. In the more conspicuous ruts, however, old vices have given way to new. If fewer leading citizens dislocate their dental fillings by chewing gum, more of them acquire indigestion and gout from elevated standards of diet and drink. Once champagne stood for rare cost and wickedness. It suggested France, chorus girls and gubbers. "A champagne supper" was a term too exciting for careless use. America has grown rich, and champagne has like water in her towns. She has stopped eating "sinkers," pie and leather steak, and keeps her dyspepsia now by more expensive means. Fifteen minutes for refreshments has given place to ample time to eat too much. The artists and the doctors lose little by the change. Imperialism and trade have made us one of the family of nations. We once had our special devices for undermining health; now every year brings a nearer to the proper social methods. We drink tea at five now, and not, as old maids used to do, with bread, at six. A good many of us eat and drink so much at night that for breakfast a only wish to nibble at an egg. The mode has increased immensely in coffee, tea and champagne. It will more than make up for any falling off in hot wet bad and chewing gum.—"Collier's Weekly."

It Must Come.

As inevitable as the changing seasons of the year is the change which comes to every woman. And just as one anticipates the changes of other seasons it is wise to anticipate this change of season and prepare for it. In this way the discomforts and disasters suffered by many women at the period of change can be avoided or overcome.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, a medicine for every season of woman's life, will entirely meet the needs of women at this period of change. It cures the physical ills and relieves the mental anxiety and depression usually associated with this critical period. It tranquilizes the nerves, encourages the appetite and induces refreshing sleep.

\$500 REWARD!

FOR WOMEN

WHO CANNOT BE CURED.

Backed up by over a third of a century of remarkable and uniform cures, a record such as no other remedy for the diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women ever attained, the proprietors of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription now feel fully warranted in offering to pay \$500 in legal money of the United States, for any case of Leucorrhea, Female Weakness, Proflapsus, or Falling of Womb which they cannot cure. All they ask is a fair and reasonable trial of their means of cure.

J. S. Carlisle, Esq., of Manchester, Coffee Co., Tenn., writes: "I have been using your medicines for the last fifteen or eighteen years. I am superintendent of the Coffee County Poor-house and Asylum combined. Your 'Favorite Prescription,' 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Pellets' are the best medicines for the diseases for which they are recommended that I ever used. They saved my wife's life at the time of 'change of life.' I have been recommending your medicine to many afflicted women and have also guaranteed that if it did not cure I would pay back the money spent for it. I have told our druggist that if the people came back and said Doctor Pierce's medicines did not give satisfaction, to give them back their money and charge it to me. I have not once been called upon to refund. I have never found any remedy to equal the 'Favorite Prescription' for diseases of women."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of 31 cent stamps for the paper covered book, or 50 stamps for the cloth bound. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Langtry & King Edward.

In commenting on that interesting and now historical episode in which she was said to have playfully sent a lump of ice tobogganing down the spinal column of the present Edward Rex, Lily Langtry said to Acton Davies the other day: "There is no reason in the world why I shouldn't tell the truth about that little matter, for the very good reason that it never occurred. When the King, then the Prince of Wales, heard the story, he asked me if I knew how on earth it could have been started. Of course I couldn't. However, my old friend, Mrs. Cornwallis-West, finally solved the mystery of how the story started, and her explanation, though a very weak one I admit, is the only peg on which any of us have been able to hang this story. An informal dinner was given one night at which Mr. and Mrs. Cornwallis-West and myself were guests. The Prince of Wales was not present. It was a very jolly little party; we all knew each other very well, and everyone was having a beautiful time, with the exception of Mr. Cornwallis-West, who was tired and wanted to go home. Several times he asked his wife to make a start, but she was enjoying herself and refused point blank. Finally he became quite angry and begged her to start. The ice was still on the table, and, taking a spoonful of hers, Mrs. Cornwallis-West laughingly slipped it under her husband's collar, with the remark: 'There, my dear boy, that will cool you off for a few moments.' This story must have been repeated by some of the guests, and enlarged upon until it was landed upon his Royal Highness and myself. That, I assure you, is all I know about the matter. Even my enemies must admit that I have always been noted for gentle manners, and that I or any other woman would ever have dared take such a liberty with the prince is too ridiculous. His Royal Highness was charming and most good-natured about the whole matter. In fact, only this past summer, when the King was talking to me at Newmarket about my last American tour, he remarked, with a twinkle in his eyes: 'I suppose they are still telling that lump of ice story on us in America,' and I answered, 'Yes, and I'm afraid their time prancing about like marionettes.'"

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surface.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Growing the Sacred Lily.

The so-called Chinese Lily, or Chinese Sacred Life—a variety of the polyanthus narcissus—is one of the best bulbs for home and school use.

It can be grown so easily and successfully in water, that it is better to adopt this method rather than to plant it in earth. The very fact of its growing in water makes it more interesting, and renders it especially useful for a nature-study lesson on the storage of plant-food in thickened bulbs. Get as large bulbs as you can, and put one or two in a good-sized wide bowl—if of a Japanese pattern so much the better—which has been about two-thirds filled with rather large pebbles. Set the bulb on top of the pebbles, then nearly fill the bowl with water, and set the jar away in a cool, dark place—the cellar, for example—for four or five weeks, pouring in more water every few days to supply the loss from evaporation. At the end of this period the roots will be well started, and the green leaves will begin to show. The jar may now be brought into the light of a room where it will develop

CAUGHT BY THE GRIP. RELEASED BY PE-RU-NA.

"The world of medicine recognizes Grip as epidemic catarrh."—
Medical Talk.

LA GRIPPE is epidemic catarrh. It spares no class or nationality. The cultured and the ignorant, the aristocrat and the pauper, the masses and the classes are alike subject to the grippe. None are exempt—all are liable.

Have you the grip? Or, rather, has the grip got you? Grip is well named. The original French term, la grippe, has been shortened by the busy American to read "grip." Without intending to do so a new word has been coined that exactly describes the case. As if some hideous giant with awful grip had clutched us in its fatal clasp. Men, women, children, whole towns and cities are caught in the baneful grip of a terrible monster.

The following letters speak for them-

selves as to the efficacy of Peruna in cases of la grippe or its after effects.

After Effects of La Grippe Eradicated by Pe-ru-na.

Mrs. Fred Weinberger, Westerly, Albany County, N. Y., writes:

"Several years ago I had an attack of la grippe which left my nerves in a prostrated condition. Then I had another attack of la grippe which left me worse. I had tried three good physicians but all in vain. I gave Peruna a trial. In a short time I was feeling better and now I am as well as anyone."—Mrs. Fred Weinberger.

Hon. James R. Gull of Omaha.

Hon. James R. Gull is one of the oldest and most esteemed men of Omaha, Neb. He has done much to make it

what it is, serving on public boards a number of times. He endorses Peruna in the following words:

"I am 63 years old, am hale and hearty, and Peruna has helped me attain it. Two years ago I had la grippe—my life was despaired of. Peruna saved me."—J. R. Gull.

A Relative of Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Silas S. Lincoln, who resides at 913 I. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., has the honor of being third cousin to Abraham Lincoln. He writes:

"I had la grippe five times before using your medicine. Four years ago I began the use of Peruna, since which time I have not been troubled with that disease. I can now do as much work at my desk as I ever could in my life. I have gained more than ten pounds in weight."—S. S. Lincoln.

Pe-ru-na Not Only Cured La Grippe but Benefited the Whole System.

Miss Alice M. Dressler, 1313 N. Bryant Ave., Minneapolis, Minn., writes:

"Last spring I suffered from la grippe and was partially cured but the bad after effects remained through the summer and somehow I did not get strong as I was before. One of my college friends who was visiting me asked me to try Peruna and I did so and found it all more than I had expected. It not only cured me of the catarrh but restored me to perfect health, built up the entire system and brought a happy feeling of buoyancy which I had not known for years."—Alice M. Dressler.

An Actress' Testimonial.

Miss Jean Cowgill, Griswold Opera House, Troy, N. Y., is the leading lady with the Aubrey Stock Co. She writes the following:

"During the past winter of 1901, I suffered for several weeks from a severe attack of grippe, which left a serious catarrhal condition of the throat and head.

"Some one suggested Peruna. As a last resort, after wasting much time and money on physicians, I tried the remedy faithfully, and in a few weeks was as well as ever."—Jean Cowgill.

A Southern Judge Cured.

Judge Horatio J. Goss, Hartwell, Ga., writes:

"Some five or six years ago I had a very severe spell of grippe, which left me with systemic catarrh. A friend advised me to try your Peruna which I did, and was immediately benefited and cured. The third bottle completed the cure."—H. J. Goss.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY

To Correspondents.—Persons sending in items from the surrounding district must sign their names to correspondence as an evidence of good faith, and for publication, any correspondence received without the name attached will not be published.

ENTERPRISE

The weather continues very cold and stormy.

The funeral of Daniel Byrns passed through here on Monday.

Many people are ill with grippe.

John Scalin is very ill.

Miss Daisy McDonald is visiting friends here.

Miss Beatrice Kennedy intends to leave soon to attend Kingston busi-

ness. I. Delyea is able to be out after a long and serious illness.

Fred Seal of Tweed is spending a few days at J. C. Mitchell's.

Visitors: Mr. G. Stanley at C. McGee's; Miss E. Mitchell at Miss G. Perry's; T. Perry at T. Storey's; Mrs. G. Perry at Mrs. A. Delyea's.

What Was Wanted.

"Do you believe in the inspiration of the Scriptures?"

The chairman of the committee appointed by the church to interrogate the clergyman to whom a call might be extended looked at that gentleman with

Horse Blankets, Brushes, Girts, Curry Combs, &c at right prices

MADOLE & WILSON.

Rev J. C. Farthing of Woodstock, who has been appointed canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, was presented with a grandfather's clock, a purse of gold and a book-case by his parishioners.

Dr Agnew's Cure for the Heart acts directly and quickly, stimulates the heart's action, stops most acute pain, dispels all signs of weakness, fluttering, sinking, smothering, or palpitation. This wonderful cure is a sturdy ship which carries the heart-sick patient into the haven of radiant and perfect health. Gives relief in most acute forms of heart disease in 30 minutes. —11

A WOMAN'S LOVE

OR, A BROTHER'S PROMISE

CHAPTER VIII.

Among its feathery palms Friganeta dreamed and gazed lazily out upon the sea. Vineyards and orange groves sloped away almost to the dark strip of shore, and ever through the breaks of the purple and gold and green of them peeped the sunlight blue of the Atlantic. To Hector it was the Lotos Land, where day following day like strung blossoms, and like strung blossoms night followed night.

Yet it was not all folding of the hands, and drowse in the shade. There was much business with Don Miguel, whose seventy years were not yet all eaten of the locust, and who belied the lukewarm estimate of him in Bravo's memorandum. Sometimes, too, came the Orange King out of up Palm City, bringing news of arms upon the sea, great stores of ammunition, boxes of shrapnel and case, and medicine chests and bales of surgical lint. Asunta bore her share in the consultations, and helped much; for she had at fingers' end what this man could do and could not, what that man could not and could. It was she who made the suggestion about landing the contraband at Espoleto, on the north side of the island, where was a natural harbor used only by half a dozen fishermen, and—most fortunate of all—where only a weekly visit was paid by the Hispaniolan customs officer. True, Espoleto was full five and twenty miles from Caldera, the rallying-point aamd general headquarters: but what are five and twenty miles when the countryside, with its asses and its mules, is afire for liberty and Maddalena? Why, sunset to sunrise will see the work done.

The Orange King praised her nimbleness of wit. Yet at the back of that cool brain of his, amid details of ordnance, and steam pressures, and special soils for oranges, and Stock Exchange prices he stowed away a neat little bundle of dislike labelled Asunta. He walked through the world by instinct: to look at a man or a woman and say, "You'll do," or "You won't do," was enough for him. He did not mince matters with Hector when he got his chance.

Hector was seeing him a Scots mile on the road to Palm City, the Orange King stepping sturdily, bridle over his arm.

"So she is on the sea," murmured Hector, sending his burning gaze to the horizon, as if he saw there the ship that bore the Queen, as if there—

On the deep sky's verge a fluctuant light gleamed, grew, shone strengthened into perfect sight.

As bowed and dipped and rose again the sail's clear white.

The Orange King had arranged it all. The Palmettos wanted the spark. Surely their Queen would fire them. He sent two cables, and Maddalena was coming.

"Four days now—that's all. Merchant has full particulars about Espoleto, and if he makes the island by daylight he has orders to stand out again until nightfall."

"Do you come with us to meet her?"

"No, I shall remain at Palm City. Not that I'm afraid, but I believe the authorities are beginning to wonder what takes me out here so often."

"Hang the authorities!"

"With all my heart. Only last night, Stampa chafed me. Said he didn't think much of Asunta."

"I met a man back thonder on a shaltie, that could speak English. It wass pleasant to hear aifter the terrible lingo these safages taalk."

"That was Mr. Smith, the Orange King."

"Man, man, wass thon him? He's a grate chentleman."

"Have you walked all the way from Palm City?"

"O! it's only a bittock, an' wass there no you at the end o' t? But I wouldna mind a dram. It's fush-ionless rubbidge they give you here."

"I believe they have some whiskey at Friganeta."

"At where?"

"Friganeta, where I am stopping—Don Miguel's place."

"Man, I canna get my tongue round their names anyway, although it's some like the Gawlic at times. But tell me, Heckie, what new ploy is this you're aifter—it must be a big thing. An' will I see the Queen?"

"Yes, Alasdair, you shall see the Queen. She will be here in a few days now. But I'll tell you all about it to-night, when you've had some supper. Have you left your luggage at Palm City?"

"Luggage! That's a good choke! Luggage! Man, Heckie, when I got your letter I jist came away ass I wass. I jist stopped to put on my hainin' kilt. The people here aafe never seen a kilt before, I'll be thinkin'. There was a crowd that followed me two or three mile oot o' the toon."

Hector could not help smiling at the thought. Alasdair was certainly a sight for the gods. Tall, one-eyed, red of hair and beard, brick-red of skin, arrayed in full majesty of kilt, plaid and bonnet, a great dirk at his hip, Alasdair might well have attracted a crowd of the simple wonder-loving Palmettas.

"And how did you like the sea?"

"O! man, it wass good, but I wass always longin' to be at the chourney's end for the sake of seein' you."

"Well, now that you do see me, what have you to say?"

Alasdair turned his one eye on Hector with as much impartiality as he could: to him, his foster-brother was a very prince of men, in whom was no flaw: but strive as he would he could not keep out of his eye (which seemed to hold all the keenness and expressiveness of the lost one in addition to its own) a gleam of affection half sorrowful, half playful.

"It's too dark to see you proper, but you're no so stoat as you wass. An' your face is more pleasant than I hev seen it before. An' I'm thinkin'," he added, with a little of satisfaction at his own acuteness, "that you'll be in love!"

"Alasdair!"

"O! but I'm tellin' you. Did you think I couldna see that? A man never looks ass you wass lookin' just now, except when his hert is full of the only lassie in the world."

"I've never had any secrets from you yet, Alasdair—You're right. But I'm half afraid to whisper it to myself."

Their talk had carried them up the avenue that led to the house, and now they stood at the door opening into the patio, where a tiny fountain plashed amid green branches and flaming blossoms.

Dim lights shone from unobtrusive corners, making soft and shadowy the cool space. And now, against the background of green and dusky red, the shadows took shape, moved,

"Senor Grant has spoken much of you; you are indeed welcome, sir." "The foolish fellow has walked all the way from Palm City," laughed Hector. "Everybody rides here, here, Alasdair—even the beggar has his ass."

The sound of voices drew Don Miguel from his study into the patio and again the ceremony of presentation had to be gone through. The old man held out his hand to Alasdair, and received such a grip as made him half repent of his ready courtesy. Then father and daughter conferred, and announced that Alasdair might have the room next to Hector's, looking out upon the vineyards and the sea.

"But," said Hector, with a smile that hid his real purpose, "I fear that Alasdair will not be able to partake of your hospitality, however willing he may be. Nor can I, any longer, Don Miguel."

"How that?" cried the old man, and Asunta paled.

"Mr. Smith and I have had a long talk, and he wants me—you know, after all, he's the real Commander-in-Chief: he pays—he wants me to get to Caldera to-night. It is necessary that all things be ready for the arrival of the Queen."

"There are yet four days," said Don Miguel. "Why go to-night? Manana—manana."

"It will be manana before I get there, and there is so much to do."

"Wait until to-morrow, and I shall come and help you; two heads are better than one."

"Truly, but I have my orders."

"Orders from the Orange King!" sneered Asunta.

"He pays—and he knows better than I what is best."

"But you are the representative of the Queen, and take orders from none. You order!"

"Again true. But what would the Queen be without her chancellor, her man of experience, to keep a steady hand on the helm of State? Besides, although I am sorry that my stay under this so hospital roof is broken, I agree with Mr. Smith; there is so much to do, so much to do."

"We shall come with you, then," cried Asunta, clapping her hands; and to the servant who answered her signal—"Horses for four. Juan, at once—fly!"

"But, senorita," said Hector, "consider; it is a camp, a fortress; there is none there but men. There is no comfort there for you—"

"Comfort! For me! Am I, too, not going to fight? Am I not to have my blow of vengeance? Am I not ready to shoulder a musket? I will take my share of the rough, so please you, senor."

"Forgive me," said Hector with a smile, "all that comes in good time. When her Majesty lands, I shall ask you to be there to meet her; she will be glad of your presence, your sympathy, your sisterly help. Nay—I was keeping this for a surprise, but you have forced my hand—it is her Majesty's pleasure to name you her chief maid-of-honor, and I, as her Majesty's representative, now formally declare you inducted and installed into your high office, from now until her Majesty releases you."

The honor was not altogether unexpected, but the pleasure it gave Asunta was keen. For the moment she forgot everything in it—everything save to stoop and kiss Hector's hand. There was nothing ridiculous in the action—it was outwardly a mere expression of thanks. Yet behind that, she did not let it slip her that the hand was Hector's. He felt her lips burn, and he with drew it a trifle faster than was chivalrous.

"And now," he went on laughingly to keep the situation to comedy, "you are under her Majesty's orders—of those of her representative."

"Si, si, senor."

"Do you still desire to come to Caldera?"

"O! but yes, but yes."

About the House

THE FARM KITCHEN.

So much of the time of the farmer's wife and daughters is of necessity spent in the kitchen that it really ought to be the pleasantest room in the house. The outdoor life and work of the farmer and his hired men create appetites that require strenuous exertion on the part of the "wimmes folks" to satisfy, and all too often the work is made extra strenuous by lack of conveniences to work with, writes a correspondent.

A conveniently arranged kitchen, well stocked with modern utensils, is a source of pride and joy to every housewife so fortunate as to own one; and her sister who does not has always in her "mind's eye" a mental picture of the ideal kitchen she means to have some day when the mortgage is paid, or the new house built, or John has all the new fences and binders and corn harvesters he wants. It is with a desire to help make that mental picture a reality that this is written.

Personally, I've no use for a carpet on a kitchen floor. A grease spot on a carpet stares one out of countenance, and it's wonderful how fast they will appear. Oiled floors are nice, but it's no light task to keep them oiled. Painted floors are an abomination, for the paint soon wears off, making the floor unsightly. Even the beautiful white ash floors our grandmothers loved are not exactly a joy forever, for they require so much scrubbing and mopping. Of course, it's lovely to have a floor always beautifully white and clean enough to eat off from, but, after all,

WHAT'S THE USE?

You'll never want to eat off it, anyway! And surely there are higher ambitions in life than that of having the most beautiful kitchen floor in the neighborhood. Altogether, nothing I've ever used, or seen in use, has proven so satisfactory as linoleum. It can be put down over any old floor, and it comes in pretty patterns that are stamped all the way through, so it never wears off, but it looks well as long as it lasts. It wears well. We have some that has been in use for ten years and does not look at all worn. It should be laid by an experienced workman, for it must be very carefully matched and cut to fit into all the corners of the room and about all the curves of the door frames. When down it is down to stay till worn out, and the floor always looks clean.

The woodwork may be painted any preferred color, if one doesn't object to repeating the process every three or four years. If one wishes to do it but once "and be done with it," and wants something really nice, it is best to have it grained and given a hard oil finish. It will need re-varnishing once in several years, but the thrifty housewife can do that herself, if so inclined, and will find it much easier than painting. Such woodwork cleans easily; finger marks do not show upon it, and dust and dirt slide it in the most delightful way.

A WALL PAPER

especially for kitchens is now made that can be cleaned by wiping with a damp cloth, and is said to be very satisfactory. Never having used any, I cannot vouch for it, but I can say a good word for the painted walls. They are pretty and pleasing and sanitary and with such walls, woodwork and floor a kitchen is very easily kept clean.

The young housewife, or one familiar only with a cook stove, hardly knows what to expect of her first

"No, I shall remain at Palm City. Not that I'm afraid, but I believe the authorities are beginning to wonder what takes me out here so often."

"Hang the authorities!"
"With all my heart. Only last night, Stampa chaffed me. Said he didn't think much of Asunta Smith as a name—"
"He's a beast."
"Or of Asunta Grant, either."
"What!"

"Well, you know, people will talk. Sometimes they manage to get a little truth into what they say." And he looked sideways at Hector, with a quizzical sort of air, as if inviting confidence.

"That's the worst shot you ever made in your life, Mr. Smith."

"I hope so. But I'll tell you one thing, my young friend. I stake my reputation for acuteness on it: Dona Asunta wouldn't need to be asked twice, if you were the man that put the question."

Hector stiffened. That sort of talk was irksome to him. He knew Asunta was a lovely woman; he was thrown much in her society; why, she was a "working patriot," and he treated her frankly as a comrade, just as he imagined she regarded him; but O! this was too ridiculous! He had no eyes for a star howsoever brilliant, he who was mad with the moon; where the Queen was, who looked at the slave? No; and he was sure that Asunta had no thought for him beyond this—he was the herald of liberty, the avant-courier of Maddalena, to be honored as never. Nothing more.

"I shall never—to use your phrase—put the question."

"I'm glad to hear it. All the same, take a little friendly advice from me. I like you, Grant, or I wouldn't worry to talk to you. If you're wise, you'll leave Friganeta at once. Get up into the Monte—find some excuse—you have to make preparations for the Queen's arrival—anything. Get away, and get away soon. She's fond of you, man! I can see it. Anybody with half an eye can see that she'd give her head to have you. The atmosphere at Friganeta's getting tropical. Clear out! Send me word where you billet yourself. Good-night."

Hector walked back to Friganeta not altogether easy in his mind. But it was not so much of Asunta he thought, as of Maddalena on the sea. Yet Asunta's bold beauty obtruded itself again and again, and for the first time since he had set his hand to this business or revolution he felt that success might not be the certainty he had thought it would be. Now that the Orange King had opened a new door in his brain, recollections of little actions, little speeches, little looks of Asunta's trooped out and set themselves in disconcerting array; and he saw that, taken in the mass, they could mean but one thing. He wished for a moment that he had never entered on this adventure, and the next second upbraided himself for his cowardice. Why, but for the adventure he would never have seen, never have known, never have loved Maddalena: his love was all miserably hopeless, but it was now the mainspring of his life, the very breath of his nostrils. Maddalena, O Maddalena! She was coming. She was coming.

Yet—and yet—success seemed to recede as Asunta's face rose again in his vision. Asunta thwarted might be Asunta, an enemy, and with her almost man's energy and power of hate—he knew how great were both—God alone could tell the end. Yes, he must leave Friganeta—he would leave it that night.

A strangely familiar cry clove the stillness of the starlit dark. Hector stopped and listened. He heard the fall of running feet. Again came the cry—it was his name, and with no softness of Palmetto speech. He ran back and fell into the arms of Alasdair.

"O! man, Hieckie, I thoct ye wad ever hear me."

"Alasdair, by all that's holy!"

Now they stood at the foot of the patio, where a tiny fountain plashed amid green branches and flaming blossoms.

Dim lights shone from unobtrusive corners, making soft and shadowy the cool space. And now, against the background of green and dusky red, the shadows took shape, moved, and Asunta, radiant in palest yellow, came to meet them with outstretched hands and welcoming eyes—rather, came to meet Hector, for Alasdair lingered in the darkness.

"Your Orange King," she began. "I shall hate him soon. Every time he comes, you walk away with him, and each time you stay longer and longer."

"Indeed, but this time it was not he. My brother—"

"Your brother?"
"My foster-brother has arrived—is here. Come, Alasdair, come and be presented."

Asunta bent forward and peered forward and into the outer dark, as Hector turned to the door and beckoned. There was a moment's pause, and then Alasdair stepped forward into the light, making that bow of dignified deference all High-short cuts, a little settling of when Don Miguel and Asunta were to come to Caldera, and Hector retired to his room to pack a valise and see to his arms.

Came a tap on his door. He flung it wide open, to see Asunta, breathless and reckless.

"You hate me!"
"Dona Asunta!"
"You hate me!"

"That is not possible—Why should I?"

"But you do not love me? Do you love me?"

There was a desperate woman behind every breath of it. Eagerness crushed all softness from her face: the cheek bones hardened, the chin and nose sharpened, the mouth shut on a line. But with all sheer desperation, there was somehow—it was all sheer desperation, there was somehow—it was in the eyes—a hint of surrender, of melting, such as one may see in a frost-bound hillside half a thrill for spring and the green kirtle.

"But do you love me?" The attack was swift and dangerously fierce; yet it lost something of its point and force in that it was not expected. When attack is counted on, reason shapes (even chuckles over) a good half hundred plans of defence; and then the blow smashes in a fashion that calls for none of your fine schemes. But let the storm break on a sudden, instinct, not reason, is the saviour, and the involuntarily uttered word, the involuntarily clenched hand, preserves peace not without honor if, alas! without happiness. So was it here.

"Do you love me?"
"That is not possible."

The words came of themselves; and no sooner were they uttered than he shrank from his own brutality. He drew back a pace or two, and she moved over the threshold. His heart was full of pity, yet he dare show none; that would only be added aggravation.

"Not possible?"
"It is not possible, senorita."

landers can flourish from the cradle; that how which begins with a low louting and ends with a straight gaze into your eyes. Alasdair raised his head. Asunta clutched Hector's arm involuntarily, and from her cheeks went at a breath every drop of blood.

"Dona Asunta, my brother Alasdair—"

He stopped; for he felt now her grip on his arm. He turned in a flurry of solicitude.

"What is it? What is it? Are you ill?"

"No—no," she whispered, making the sign of the Cross. "It's nothing. I have been feeling faint all day. I am very silly. It's all over now—"

Then to Alasdair, "You are welcome, sir, to Friganeta."

"I am proud to meet your ladyship," said Alasdair simply.

"And now," he went on laughingly to keep the situation to comedy, "you are under her Majesty's orders—of those of her representative."

"Si, si, senor."

"Do you still desire to come to Caldera?"

"O! but yes, but yes."

"Must I order, then? And Hector smiled with a side look to Don Miguel."

Asunta's face fell. She saw the trap now. She shrugged her shoulders almost contemptuously, swept him an over-elaborate courtesy, and left the patio on the top of a ninth wave of dignity and resentment.

Hector looked queringly at her father, and for reply the old man blew a thin spiral that was eloquence sublimed.

"I have offended Dona Asunta."

"Tut, tut! Her mother was the same—one moment a fire to warm you, and the next to consume you, to leave you white bones. But it passes quickly."

"There is no place fitting at Caldera."

"She knows that."

"It would be most unwise—"

"Manana—manana—she will have forgotten. Let us talk of other things. Your friend must eat."

"That would not be amiss, I dare say; but," he added, with a little return of his lighter spirit, "to drink is imperative."

A servant was called, and to him was Alasdair entrusted. Ere he went, however, he whispered into Hector's ear:

"Thon's no her?"

Hector shook his head, and Alasdair followed the servant with a satisfied spring in his step.

A little talk of horses to carry them up into the Monte, a little questioning about by-paths and

"But see, I love you—Hector. I have even taught my tongue to say your hard Northern name—Hector. I love you."

"What do you expect me to say, senorita?—That I am honored? Truly, I am honored—how empty—"

"No, no. Say that you love me."

"I cannot."

"But I will make you love me."

"Nay, senorita—"

"But I will. You do not know me yet. You have not seen into my heart; but I will show you. When you learn how I can love you, how I do love you, you must, you shall—O! Hector, am I not worth the loving?"

The hardness was all gone now—as a cloud dies in the sun.

"Yes, you are worth the loving."

"And you will love me—say you will."

"Senorita, you make it very difficult for me—"

"O! but I could not hold my peace any more. You are going away, you will not let me come with you; it is not possible," you say—you say 'it is not possible' to everything. O! if I were a man, I would make all things possible. But I'm glad I am a woman, for I can give myself to you. Hector, you must love me. I love you."

He took her hands.

"Senorita," he said, "you are not a school-girl—you are a woman, and I will speak to you frankly and in good comradeship. You offer me your love. It is a great gift, but I must put it aside—not with scorn, believe me—I must put it aside. I cannot take it—What more to say? I'm sorry."

And he dropped her hands. She was all hot lava again: in her eyes the smoulder a word would stir into hell, in her voice the very hiss of it.

"Sor-ry! And—you—can—not. That means but one thing—another."

Hector would not answer that.

"Is it not so?"

He bowed his head.

"Good—most good, Don Baldasare." And she flung out of the room, with never another word or another look; but as she went she laughed loud with laughter that was not good to hear.

(To be Continued.)

a good word for the painted walls. They are pretty and pleasing and sanitary and with such walls, wood-work and floor a kitchen is very easily kept clean.

The young housewife, or one familiar only with a cook stove, hardly knows what to expect of her first range. Good ranges are never cheap and poor ones are dear at any price. All modern ones have asbestos linings, which insure a warm oven and a cool kitchen. The heat should be uniform in every part of the oven, and it should be unnecessary to turn anything around while it is baking. The warming oven permits the cook to easily serve "warm meals at all hours." Many ranges have no damper for the reservoir and the water is always warm with no concern save keeping the reservoir filled. The majority are fitted to burn both wood and coal, and with a system of dampers that, properly manipulated, will keep a fire all night. Sometimes, with a good chimney, the draft is so strong this cannot be done, yet is no fault of the range. A damper in the pipe is the remedy. When burning coal it is usually more satisfactory to use a little wood with it when baking. No wood range is really right that is not fitted with a drop door to the fireplace that permits no ashes to fall on the floor.

A GASOLINE STOVE.

is now a necessity in every farm kitchen. In harvest and thrashing time, when the range is hardly equal to the demands upon it, the gasoline stove can join forces and make the hard work much lighter. And when the thermometer is up in the 90's it can boil a tea-kettle in less time than a fire can be built in the big range, and with far more comfort and economy.

The kitchen cabinet is a comparatively new thing, but a more convenient and useful article was never invented; it deserves all the popularity it is winning. Such cabinets are made in many styles and at prices to suit all purses. The larger ones are really pantry, storeroom and kitchen table, all in one. They have a place for everything needed when baking or preparing a meal, and they save many steps. The better ones are warranted dust and mouse proof.

Many modern kitchens have a broad zinc-covered shelf in the place of a table, which is particularly handy if it can be built about a corner, and may be as broad and as long as the size of the kitchen and the taste of the housewife permits. A narrow strip of wood is placed about the edge of such a shelf, under the zinc, to raise it above a level and prevent any drip falling to the floor. Under-



QUITE A DIFF

Mrs. Henpex—I understand you are a g

Henpex—You are mistaken, my dear the boss wife.

neath it cupboards are arranged for the various articles that every housewife wants out of sight when not in use.

THE KITCHEN SINK

is often a troublesome piece of furniture. It's really the handiest thing in the room, if properly placed, drained and cared for, but on level ground the problem of drainage is a serious one. If any reader of this has satisfactorily solved the problem, I shall be very grateful if she'll tell me how it was done. Fortunately, indeed, is the housewife whose home, like the famous city, is set on a hill, for she can install any system of plumbing she likes and need have no fear of the dreaded typhoid fever germ.

As nearly all farms have now either a windmill or a gasoline engine for pumping water, it is a simple matter to have the water pumped into a tank in the kitchen—so simple one wonders why it is not more often done. Many a hard cold and attack of la grippe can be traced to the lack of this convenience.

Few new houses are built without a separate dining-room, but in many old ones the kitchen must do double duty. Some very pretty pen pictures have been drawn of the big, sunny, old-fashioned kitchen, with the kettle bubbling on the hearth, the cat basking before the fire, and the family gathered about the table loaded with viands "that mother used to cook," but the prosaic fact remains that such a kitchen is apt to be too redolent of the odors of

SALT FRIED PORK,

boiled cabbage and scorched pancakes to be really agreeable. Too much care cannot be taken with the ventilation of such a room. There should, if possible, be a ventilator in the ceiling above the range, and the windows should be so fitted that they may be lowered from the top as well as raised from the bottom. The collapsible screens, so handy in other parts of the house, have no place in a kitchen. The screens there should be large enough for the whole window. Mosquito netting tacked on the outside of the window frames answers the purpose very well.

The warm, moist air of a kitchen is usually very favorable to plant growth, and a few geraniums blooming in the windows add the artistic touch that all women love. Finally, let no young housekeeper grow discouraged because the conveniences she desires are long in coming. "Rome was not built in a day," and it is worth while to work and wait and plan for even so prosaic a thing as the furnishing of a kitchen.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

A correspondent of an exchange tells how to make a paste that will always be conveniently ready for use. Take a handful of flour, mix it smooth with cold water, and pour on boiling water sufficient to cook it. Add a teaspoonful of powdered alum, and a few drops of carbolic acid and oil of cloves. Strain through a thin cloth and put into a wide-mouthed bottle.

"Did you ever try baking potatoes on the top of a stove? Turn an iron pan or basin over them and they will bake nicely. If the fire is very hot place them on an asbestos mat. They should be turned occasionally. It is convenient to know this, in case one wants baked potatoes, but does not wish to keep up the kitchen fire. Of course rather more time is required than when baked in the oven.

The "cellar smell" is extremely disagreeable. It is apt to permeate the whole house. Place a dish of unslaked lime in the vegetable cellar, and it will absorb the moisture in the air and also the unpleasant odor.

If the brass fixtures of a hanging lamp have become tarnished past redemption paint them with white enamel. Then you can gild them.

Somebody has discovered that if

TIGER HUNTS IN INDIA

WILD ANIMALS GET LOOSE IN THAT COUNTRY.

Escaped Puma Scared a Village—Elephant Loose in London.

Some little time back the village of West Horsley, in Surrey, was thrown into a violent state of agitation by she news that a "lion" had escaped from the grounds of a gentleman's house near by, and was roaming about seeking whom it might devour. No one could be got to say that he personally had actually seen the animal, but everybody knew lots of other people who had. The damage it was alleged to have occasioned, too, was simply incalculable.

As a matter of fact, it was not a lion that had got loose at all, but a puma, a much less dangerous animal; and even he only remained at large during a portion of one night. Then he was recaptured by his owner, a gentleman named Orde, and hauled back to captivity and a breakfast of dead roosters. Not all home-made wild animal hunts, however, end in this tame fashion.

So long ago as the beginning of the last century a tiger escaped from a caravan into the New Forest, killed a child, dangerously wounded its mother, and slaughtered, apparently out of pure wantonness, more than twenty deer. It was eventually shot dead by a lad of nineteen, who bravely tracked it to its lair, armed only with an

OLD FLINT-LOCK MUSKET.

In the year 1816, again, on a Sunday evening, an escaped lioness attacked the Exeter Royal Mail coach, killing one of the horses. It was dusk at the time, and the coach had just pulled up at a place called Winterslow Hut, seven miles on the London side of Salisbury. The lioness sprang straight at the throat of the off-leader, fastened the talons of her fore feet on each side of his neck close to the head, while the talons of her hind feet were forced into his chest. In this situation the ferocious brute hung, growling horribly, while the unfortunate horse, hampered by the harness, could do nothing to defend itself. There were only two passengers in the mail at the time, and these quickly jumped out, ran into the house, and locked themselves in an upstairs room. The coachman, however, was made of sterner stuff, for he wanted to alight and attack her with his knife. But just as he was getting down from his seat on the box, a huge mastiff bounded up, and seized the lioness by the throat. She thereupon released her hold of the by this time moribund horse, and engaged in battle with her new adversary, whom she promptly killed.

At this moment the guard came up with a loaded blunderbuss, and was about to shoot her, when the owner and some keepers appeared on the scene, the former crying out in alarm: "For Heaven's sake don't kill her; she cost me \$2,500."

This appeal stayed the guard's hand, and meanwhile the brute had been enticed into an outhouse and secured. The affair was

THE TALK OF ENGLAND

at the time, creating an amount of excitement which, to put it mildly, seems out of all proportion to the importance of the event.

Elephants that escape are apt to do a terrible lot of damage, because of their immense weight and strength. One that went on the rampage in the North of London, some few years back, broke down walls, smashed gates and doors by the dozen, and wound up by charging a shop and falling through into the cellar, whence it had to be hauled up ignominiously by a steam crane. It cost the owner \$10,000 to make good the havoc.

Another big "tusker" got loose at Acquisition on October 14th 1889

PERSONAL POINTERS.

Gossip About the Leading Actors on the World's Stage.

The Crown Prince of Germany is the only child of the Emperor who is not left-handed, a trait common for centuries in the Royal family of Prussia.

President Loubet will resume his study of astronomy as soon as he lays down the cares of State. An observatory is being built in the grounds of the chateau which the President recently purchased.

Sarasate, the eminent violinist, declares that his extraordinary command over his favorite instrument is due to the fact that he has practised on an average six hours a day ever since he was twelve years of age.

The Dowager-Empress of Russia is very fond of the Danish black or rye bread, such as is baked for the soldiers. During Her Majesty's visits to Denmark she eats this kind of bread every day, and when at home a loaf is sent to Russia every fifth day.

The Queen of Holland's chief hobby is amateur acting. She takes the liveliest interest in dramatic art, and never fails to attend the first night at the theatres. A few years ago she had a theatre built for use at the Los, where plays are performed under her direction.

A man who resumes active Parliamentary life after a break of forty years is something in the nature of a political curiosity. Such has been the experience of the Hon. John Dennistoun Wood, who has just been elected a member of the Tasmanian Parliament in succession to the late Speaker. He quitted Colonial politics at thirty-five and now returns to them at seventy-five.

Sir August Manns, the great conductor, was born seventy-eight and a half years ago at Stolzenburg in Pomerania, Prussia. His father was a glass-blower earning \$5 a week, on which he brought up a family of ten children. The worthy old man himself was something of a fiddler, and after working hours would take down his instrument and play a tune or two. But the master at whose feet the young August sat was an old soldier, who had come home crippled from the wars.

Mr. Clyde Fitch, the successful American dramatist, has been wonderfully lucky with his plays, making, it is estimated \$200,000 a year out of them. He works very rapidly, seldom more than half an hour at one time, and makes a point of taking six months out of every year as holiday. He is a great Shakespearean scholar, and loves all the Elizabethan dramatists. This love he attributes to his having had an English governess with a cultivated literary taste, and before he was nine years old she assisted him to publish a weekly newspaper. Its circulation, though limited, was not quite so much so as its staff, for the youthful publisher was also reporter, editor, compositor, and all.

The Earl of Leicester holds, in more than one respect, a unique position in the British peerage. He has been the father of eighteen children, of whom fourteen survive, and he numbers among his sons-in-law four earls, a viscount, and a baron. There is a difference of age of close on half a century between his eldest daughter and his youngest son, and he is at once a great-grandfather several times over, and also the proud father of a boy of ten. Another most astonishing fact in Lord Leicester's family history is that his second marriage (to Miss Georgina Cavendish) took place exactly 100 years after his father's wedding, the respective dates being 1775 and 1875.

Sir Henry Thompson was the pioneer of the movement in England for the adoption of cremation. He is one of the foremost surgeons in the world and, besides, a man of extraordinarily varied attainments. He has ex-

TRINIDAD'S IRISH KING

HICKEY THE FIRST AND HIS ISLAND GOVERNMENT.

Born a British Subject, Then a French Baron, Now an Absolute Monarch.

New York lately entertained a king before—his majesty James I., Prince of Trinidad, a big, white-haired, elderly man, with a large, good-humored Irish face, deeply tanned by a tropical sun.

James I.—or King Harden Hickey, as he is more popularly known by the few people who know about him at all—is officially recognized by the United States and the South American republics; his consul to the United States is listed in the directories, but his kingdom is not mentioned in the atlases or encyclopaedias, because there are probably not a thousand people in the world who know anything about it.

It is not even marked on some maps; but take a big modern chart of the south Atlantic, measure off 700 miles due east from Rio de Janeiro, and you will see a small spot charted as Trinidad. That is the smallest independent government on earth, with its own laws, its own flag and its own ruler. It has ships that ply steadily to South American ports. Its population is nearly a thousand, and it lives constantly under the rule of James I., whom the casual visitor there sees smoking a cigar, which is probably a product of his own kingdom.

King Hickey the First was not born to the royal purple. He began life as an humble Irishman, but when a mere boy he got into trouble with the British government, like many another of his compatriots, and shipped over to France. He learned to speak French like a Frenchman, and many of his intimate friends never suspected that he was a foreigner.

HIS FIRST TITLE.

Hickey finally drifted into Jerusalem. He became a familiar figure on the boulevards, and was known as "Monsieur Le Baron." How he acquired that title is not known, but he made good use of it. Finally, he became editor of a sporting sheet called Triboulet.

Suddenly, for unknown reasons, Triboulet suspended publication, and its editor, Baron Harden Hickey, disappeared. His big, handsome figure was missed from the boulevards, but where he went to was not known for several years.

Then it was discovered that the baron had gone to America, that he had made quite a society hit there, and had married the daughter of a multi-millionaire of New York. This made a rich man of the baron, and he was able to gratify a taste for travel. He fitted out a yacht and sailed about the world with his wife.

During one of their cruises they struck the uninhabited Island of Trinidad, off Brazil, which should not be confounded with the British colony of the same name. No government had ever considered it worth while to hoist its flag there. Harden Hickey conceived the idea of seizing it himself and establishing a kingdom of his own. He landed and raised the country's present flag, a yellow triangle on a red field.

A year later there appeared in Brazil a Frenchman who claimed to be the minister from the court of James I., Prince of Trinidad. Brazil officially recognized him, and other South American governments also acknowledged James I., of Trinidad.

SHARES FOR SALE.

Next there appeared in New York an agent of the Trinidad government, who issued a prospectus in which people were invited to invest in shares in the government at \$200 a share, and to settle in the country. It was represented that, as all these invest-

whole house. Place a dish of instant-
ed lime in the vegetable cellar and
it will absorb the moisture in the air
and also the unpleasant odor.

If the brass fixtures of a hanging
lamp have become tarnished past re-
demption paint them with white en-
amel. Then you can gild them.

Somebody has discovered that if
boiling water is poured over potatoes
and they are left in it fifteen min-
utes they will bake in about half
the usual time. But wouldn't they
cook as fast in the oven as in the
hot water? What is gained?

VERY PARTICULAR.

In the course of an assault, case
heard at a court the other day the
defendant was asked his trade.

"I drive a bus," was the reply.
"You mean," suggested the presi-
dent on the other side, "that you
drive the horses attached thereto?"
"Yes, if you would rather have it
put in that way," replied the defen-
dant.

Shortly afterwards, in the course
of his cross-examination, the solicitor
asked the defendant:—

"Did you or did you not strike
the prosecutor in the face?"

The defendant, after a thoughtful
pause, convulsed the Court with the
following:—

"Well, now I come to think,
there's a doubt about it. I was under
the impression that I did strike
the prosecutor on the face; but per-
haps it would be as well to say that
I struck him on the nasal organ at-
tached thereto!"

BLIND FIND VOCATION.

Among the Japanese massage as a
vocation is restricted almost entirely
to persons afflicted with blindness.
Sweden, Switzerland and Belgium are
other countries in which this profes-
sion is gradually being confined to
blind people. Massage is work for
which the faculty of sight is not nec-
essary. A writer in a French medi-
cal journal urges the adoption of
this method of earning a livelihood
for the blind, and no doubt the medi-
cal profession in this country will
lend a willing hand to further the
movement of this worthy cause to
render assistance to a class of people
to whom work involving physical
exercise should come as a welcome
avenue, opening a new and remuner-
ative vocation.

"A drop of ink may make a mil-
lion think," quoted M'Swilligen.
"So I have heard," added Squillbig.
"It may provoke language, too. A
few drops of ink that I inadvertently
dropped on my wife's new carpet
brought forth about a million words,
and all energetic words, too."



DIFFERENCE.

e going about telling people I boss
lear, I've been telling them that I had

gates and doors by the dozen, and
wound up by charging a shop and
falling through into the cellar, whence
it had to be hauled up ignominiously
by a steam crane. It cost the owner
\$10,000 to make good the havoc.

Another big "tusker" got loose at
Accrington on October 14th, 1889,
and "burgled" a big co-operative
warehouse, gorging itself with several
hundredweights of biscuits and jam.

Visitors at the "Zoo" will notice
that the top of the Polar bear cage is
well barred. This precaution was
shown to be necessary by an animal
escaping some years ago over a high,
spiked, and inward-curved fence, over
which it was considered an impossi-
bility for any beast to climb. This
incident led to an exciting bear hunt
in Regent's Park. But the truant
was luckily secured before he had a
chance of doing harm.

A jaguar, however, that got away
after a similar fashion from his den
in a travelling menagerie in York-
shire, managed to retain its liberty
for an entire week. During that period
it attacked and badly mauled a
little girl, slaughtered about twenty
sheep, and so frightened an old lady
that she dropped dead. In the end it
was killed by a laborer, armed with
nothing more formidable than

A PITCHFORK.

One of the most exciting of British
wild-animal hunts took place, how-
ever, not in the country, but in London.
A full-grown and exceedingly
savage tigress, belonging to Mr. Jam-
rach, the well-known East-end deal-
er, got loose, and escaped into Rat-
cliffe Highway. It was broad day-
light, and the street was crowded
with people, amongst whom a terrible
panic at once prevailed. One little
boy, about nine years old, was play-
ing in the road, and was snapped up
by the brute.

At that moment Mr. Jamrach rushed
up and caught the tigress by the
loose skin of the neck, but was un-
able to hold the powerful beast,
which ran down the street at a gal-
lop, carrying the boy in her mouth,
as a cat would a mouse. Jamrach
holding on tight all the time to the
tigress' neck, and keeping up with
long strides by her side, like a groom
by the side of a runaway horse.

Eventually Mr. Jamrach managed
to throw the tigress down, and a man
ran up with a crowbar, and struck
her several blows on the nose. This
made her drop the child from her
mouth. But, being then unimpeded,
she wrenched herself free, and, dou-
bling on her tracks, ran quickly up
the street, swearing and spitting
spitefully.

Eventually she was driven back in-
to the cage whence she had originally
escaped. The boy, although, as may
well be supposed, terribly frightened,
was not much hurt. Nevertheless,
the lawsuit that followed cost Mr.
Jamrach \$1,500. So that tiger-
hunting in London proved for him
a somewhat expensive form of
"sport."—Pearson's Weekly.

SMOKE WITHOUT HARM.

Tobacco poisoning has long been
made a subject of investigation by
Prof. Furst of the University of
Leipzig, Germany, who finds that
tobacco may be smoked without in-
jury to the smoker by observing the
following precautions: (1) Use only
mild tobacco; (2) smoke only good
tobacco; (3) do not smoke the last
half of a cigar or the end of a cig-
arette; (4) if a cigar or a cigarette
goes out do not relight it; (5) do not
sit in a room filled with the fumes of
tobacco; (6) do not chew the end of
a cigar; (7) use a cigar holder or a
cigarette-holder with a bit of cot-
ton to catch the nicotine; (8) at
home smoke only pipes with long-
stems and preferably a nargileh.

A Fair Question.—"If you refuse
me I shall never love another wom-
an." "Does the promise hold good
if I accept you?"

place exactly 100 years after his fa-
ther's wedding, the respective dates
being 1775 and 1875.

Sir Henry Thompson was the pion-
eer of the movement in England for
the adoption of cremation. He is one
of the foremost surgeons in the world
and, besides, a man of extraordinarily
varied attainments. He has ex-
hibited his paintings at the Royal
Academy and the Salon, Paris; writ-
ten novels of merit, produced stand-
ard works on cremation and surgery,
and at eighty-three years of age
drives a motor-car. A friend called
upon him to discuss cremation. The
great specialist was at home in
Wimpole Street, London, but "not
at home" for the moment to patients
no matter how exalted their rank.
The privileged friend was shown in-
to Sir Henry's—not surgery, but
studio. There he was hard at work
on a picture for an exhibition.

Lord Charles Beresford, who would
be hard to beat for popularity in the
Navy, had a favorite hobby as a boy
which was on a way prophetic of
his future calling. This hobby, as
pastime was that of modelling boats,
and he was exceedingly skillful in this
direction. These boats he would
give as birthday presents to those
people for whom he had some special
affection. Quite a number of them
are in existence. "I would give any-
thing to get one of them back," he
remarked one day, "as a reminis-
cence of my schoolboy days." I offered
one old friend \$250 for a little
model which certainly was not worth
\$1. But neither he nor any of those
who possess them will part with
them. So, after all, I must console
myself with the thought that my
little boats are regarded by those
who have them with a certain
amount of affection."

SENTENCE SERMONS.

Love cannot be leased.
Silence is the eloquence of sympathy.
The happy man cannot help being
helpful.

He who courts martyrdom weds no
crown.

Bitter remedies often have blessed
results.

Mercy to the guilty is malice to the
innocent.

A liar's legs can never keep up with
his news.

Failure is a spur while success may
be a snare.

The devil is too old to be scared
by blank cartridges.

The good Samaritan is never afraid
of soiling his hands.

Hunger is the only ticket required
for the heavenly feast.

Only the Infinite Pity can fathom
the infinite pathos of life.

They who love God for what he has
never done know what he is.

When a man speaks the language of
hell he proclaims his nativity.

No man can be fattened on the
feast that spells famine to another.

The revival that does not stir the
sheep will never win the wolves.

The man who prays to be nothing
has been answered before he began.

Nothing easier than bearing other
people's crosses with complacency.

There never was an argument that
could compete successfully with an
appetite.

Many men are so absorbed building
the house of life that they let its
tenant die.

Angry Wife:—"It seems to me
we've been married a century. I
can't even remember when or where
we first met." Husband (emphati-
cally):—"I can. It was at a dinner-
party where there were thirteen at
table."

Mrs. Cobwigger—"What a beautiful
collection of antiques you have,
my dear." Mrs. Parvenue—"It
should be. My husband knows all
about such things and had them made
to order."

SHARES FOR SALE.

Next there appeared in New York
an agent of the Trinidad government,
who issued a prospectus in which peo-
ple were invited to invest in shares
in the government at \$200 a share,
and to settle in the country. It was
represented that, as all these inves-
tors would be first settlers in Trini-
dad, they would naturally be the
nobility of the new kingdom, and,
therefore, they must be people of good
social standing and must show refer-
ences. The state reserved the right
to buy back the shares after one
year. Settlers were to swear allegi-
ance to Prince James as their law-
ful sovereign, to recognize his word
as law, and must give him the royal
prerogative of monopolizing the trade
in guano, turtles and buried treas-
ure. This last commodity was sup-
posed to have been deposited there by
pirates in the early part of the nine-
teenth century.

Evidently this prospectus brought
results, for King Hickey now has
some fifty white subjects. He and
his nobility have laid out coffee and
tobacco plantations that give them
good incomes. They have imported
about five hundred Chinese and
Indian coolies as contract laborers; in
fact, they have one small steamer
which makes regular trips to China
and India, bringing new workers to
swell the population.

ANSWERABLE TO KING.

King Hickey has the power of life
and death over these brown subjects
of his, but he never uses it.

The capital of King Hickey is
called James City, and he and his
courtiers live there. Every fort-
night a steamer leaves for and ar-
rives from Rio de Janeiro with mail.
Brazil official recognizes the Trini-
dadian mail service. It has been a
big source of income to the king, for
he has had printed thousands of dol-
lars' worth of postage stamps, which
he has sold to stamp collectors in
the United States and Europe.

The steamer, which is also King
Hickey's navy, keeps the kingdom in
pretty close touch with the outside
world. The regular steamer carries
the products of the island to Rio
de Janeiro, whence they are shipped
to the United States or Europe. In
return it brings back machinery,
farming implements and other articles
which the Trinidadians cannot pro-
duce.

The nobles of the court of Prince
James have no worries. Their busi-
ness interests are looked after in Rio
de Janeiro and New York by "con-
suls," for the United States has of-
ficially received the consul of Trini-
dad. There would probably be a
Trinidadian legislation in Washington
if that were not too expensive a lux-
ury for Prince James.

"How are you finding business, doc-
tor?" was asked a physician. "Cap-
ital," he replied. "I have all that
I can attend to." "I didn't under-
stand that there was much sickness
about." "No, there isn't. But we
physicians do not depend upon sick-
ness for an income. Oh, no; most of
our money is made from people who
have nothing the matter with them."

"How shall I prove the sincerity
of my devotion?" asked the young
man, who had been so long coming
to the point that doubt had begun
to accumulate against him. "Call
the parson in as a witness!" sug-
gested the young lady, who meant
business.

Professional.—"Are you blind by
nature?" asked the charitably in-
clined citizen. "No, sir," candidly
replied the beggar. "I'm blind by
profession."

"I took a long walk yesterday,"
said Foreman, as he took a seat by
Busyman's desk. "Take another, old
fellow," suggested Busyman; "it'll
do us both good."

WHERE IS SEAT OF PAIN?

A MEDICAL MAN SAYS IT IS IN THE BRAIN.

Nerves Are the Telegraph-wires Which Convey Impulses to That Organ.

I well remember a man being brought into hospital, having had his right foot badly crushed by the wheel of a heavy waggon, writes Joseph Cater, M. D., in *London Answers*. We had to amputate. Several days after the operation, on going through the ward, I inquired after the patient's welfare. He assured me he was getting on nicely, but for the pain he felt in his injured foot.

Now, by this time he literally had "one foot in the grave;" therefore what could the man mean when he declared that his injured foot still caused him pain? Were I to make answer on his behalf, I should say that he meant exactly what he had said, although his statement did not accurately represent the facts. There was no reason to doubt he spoke truthfully, and actually realized the pain he described; but it certainly could not have arisen from the amputated foot, for this had been decently buried.

CUT FINGERS DO NOT HURT.

Where, then, is the seat of pain? The miles of wire in a telegraphic system serve to convey the messages from a transmitting to a terminal instrument; but the electrical impulses, on reaching their destination, require an educated brain to interpret the mysterious signs. The wires themselves are quite unconscious of the passing message, although they are capable of being electrified at any part of their course. To cut off twenty or fifty miles, and transmit the message over the shortened distance, would in no way affect the message itself, and the receiver would be ignorant of the change unless he were informed by the sender.

A similar thing may be said of the nerves of the body. They play the part of telegraph-wires, and convey impulses to the brain. They are no more conscious of the passing impulses than are the wires which convey the telegraphic message, and curtailment of the one is practically the same thing as shortening the other.

Now, let me suppose you have cut your finger, and sympathetic inquirers ask where you feel hurt. Naturally you point to the seat of the injury, and say, "It is there I feel pain." Or I can imagine you one of the unhappy beings doomed to walk the earth with an instrument of torture, misnamed "a corn." On inquiry you would locate pain it caused at this spot or that, according to its position on your foot. The statement you make in either case would be a correct one, because it exactly represents your own idea of the matter. Nevertheless, it would not be strictly accurate, because neither finger nor foot is conscious or capable of realizing pain.

TELEGRAPHING THE BRAIN.

My one-footed friend unquestionably felt pain, but he wrongly described the seat of the sensation. He referred it to the foot, as you might refer me to your cut finger or the protuberant corn. The impulses which reached the sensorium of his brain travelled upwards by the identical nerves which had carried similar impulses from his foot when it was present and intact. The cut ends of those nerves, which formerly were continued into the foot, were now in a state of "irritation," owing to the operation and the consequent healing processes. In this state they would be conveying impulses up to the brain, just as they had previously borne them from the foot. When these impulses reached headquarters, it was natural to conclude they had

of comfort in distress. What happened the instant the prick was received is as much beyond our ken as the message running along the telegraph-wire. A communication instantaneously passed up to the brain, and was pronounced to be unpleasant; and the centre which controls that finger sent down a "motor" impulse to withdraw it from the source of injury and to soothe it by the warmth and moisture of the mouth.

The finger itself was not conscious; it could not feel pain, although this is what everybody would naturally suppose. It was the brain which realized the sensation.

To return to the question, "Where is the seat of pain?" we must reply that it can only be in the brain. This organ alone is capable of realizing sensation.

CITY BENEATH YOUR FEET

THE WONDERS OF UNDERGROUND LONDON.

It Is a Vast, Silent City. With Clean, Well-paved, Well-lit Passages.

"If a man were to live to be a hundred," the late Sir Walter Besant declared, "and were to spend every day of his life in exploring this vast London of ours, I am sure it would be possible to put him down in a different part of it every day for a year, and nine days out of ten he wouldn't have the ghost of an idea where he was. And the same man might easily die without knowing anything really of that other London which lies beneath our feet, and which, in a way, is more wonderful than the one we see."

There are probably hundreds of thousands of people who think they know pretty well all that is worth knowing about London who would "open their eyes with surprise" if they were told that when taking their walks abroad they are walking over a buried city with its network of hundreds of miles of streets following exactly the lines of the streets aboveground and bearing the same names, with an historic river led by many a tributary, with waterfalls and baths, bookstalls, bakeries, and restaurants—a vast, silent city to which the roar of the traffic above cannot penetrate, but without which the London we know could scarcely exist.

If anyone doubts this let him get permission to explore this buried Metropolis, and within a minute he will find himself transported from a crowded, noisy, City street into clean, well-paved, well-lit passages, along which he may wander at will

FOR HOURS OR DAYS.

By his side run huge pipes carrying water, gas, electric wires, pneumatic tubes—all for the use of the millions of people above his head.

He will find that these vaulted streets branch off in all directions, just as do the streets aboveground, and he need never be at a loss to know precisely where he is, for each street bears its name in plain letters. And not only this, but on the walls are numbers corresponding to those borne by the houses immediately overhead.

If, for instance, he is walking eastward along Gresham Street he will find Old Jewry branching off to the right and Coleman Street to his left, while a few yards farther on he can continue his walk along Princes Street or Moorgate Street at will. Thus he may wander for scores of miles along these white-bricked, clean, well-ventilated subways, now started to find himself peering down on a railway-station far beneath his feet, and a moment later by the thunder of an underground train just over his head.

Deep below these subways are others through which run enormous gas and water mains, and in between at different levels, is the most wonderful network of underground rail-

VERY COSTLY POLITICS

EXPENSE OF AN ELECTION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Some Members Pay \$10,000 for a Seat of Doubtful Tenure.

To Canadians there is something strange in the method of conducting elections for the British Parliament, although when one stops to analyze the system, it does not appear so much different from a similar election in Canada, writes a correspondent.

The question of finance is a serious one in Great Britain for the individual. The candidate for Parliament must put up most of the money necessary to wage a hard contest; his friends may contribute, but generally he bears the brunt of the expense. It is a serious matter for a man in the middle class to stand for Parliament and the man in the lower classes has no chance at all. So it is, that Parliament is made up of wealthy or well-to-do members, many of whom have no real business in life.

COSTLY, BUT NOT CORRUPT.

There is very little corruption, for the slightest evidence will serve to unseat a man who runs at the polls. The "good old days" when the candidate whose purse could longest withstand the onslaughts of the "free and independent" are gone; yet even to-day the cost of contesting a seat is by no means small, and the candidate who is well supplied with funds has, other things being equal, a distinct advantage over the aspirant of limited financial resources.

And then when there is no contest the expenses may be heavy, for it is generally necessary to prepare for a fight. Take, for example, the constituencies losing their representatives through death.

In 1890 there was no fight in Dulwich, yet the expenses paid by Sir John B. Maple amounted to \$1,810, of which \$335 was paid to the returning officer, while \$1,090 was expended in printing, advertising, stationery, postage, and telegrams. In 1895, when a contest did take place, the expenses of the winning candidate amounted to \$2,900, being equal to 51 cents for every vote cast in his favor. The losing candidate's votes worked out at 66 cents each, and his total expenses amounted to \$1,465.

FEW ELECTIONS THERE.

In Lewisham, John Penn was returned unopposed at the last general election, yet his expenses amounted to \$1,030. There has not been a contested election in that constituency since 1892, when the victorious candidate expended \$3,036, equal to \$1.04 per vote.

It is many years since the Ludlow Division in Shropshire, found itself in the throes of an election campaign and on the unopposed returns of the late member in 1900 the expenses amounted to \$1,160.

Seale Hayne, however, had a fight for his seat in Mid-Devon in the year named, and his total expenses amounted to \$6,950, equivalent to \$1.54 for each vote in his favor. His unsuccessful opponent's bill was \$7,150, equal to \$1.91 for each vote received by him.

Of course, in county constituencies the maximum of expenditure allowed by the Corrupt Practices Act is much higher than in boroughs, a borough usually covers only a comparatively small area, while county divisions are often many miles in extent, and the cost of reaching the voter is necessarily greater.

In an English county division with less than 8,000 voters, the maximum expenses of a candidate, as fixed by the Corrupt Practices Act, are \$5,650; whereas a candidate in a borough with a similar number of voters is only permitted to spend \$2,650, both these amounts being exclusive of the returning officer's

SOME ODD FORMS OF RISK

MME. ADELINA PATTI HAS MANY POLICIES.

Secured in Event of Loss of Voice or Other Mishaps While En Tour.

One is now able to get insured against almost any possible danger. One of the most unusual risks ever assumed by an insurance company is that in behalf of Mme. Adelina Patti, whereby the noted singer is insured against pecuniary loss if she "loses" her voice during her present "farewell" tour of the United States. Under the conditions of the policy she is to get \$5,000 if she cannot sing at any one of the concerts.

Another policy guarantees the diva \$50,000 on the whole tour in the event of permanent and total loss of voice. In addition, the singer's manager has a third policy, insurance on the health of Mme. Patti during the various engagements of her American contract. The latter policy is for the personal remuneration of the manager should the prima donna's health break down and prevent her from filling her professional engagements. The "voice" policies are her own investment, and she personally paid the premiums.

SECRECY PRESERVED.

All three risks were underwritten by Lloyds, in England and, unlike many theatrical ventures, there has been considerable endeavor on the part of those interested to keep the policies a secret.

For this reason some of the details are difficult to obtain. It is known, however, that the corporation that assumed both voice liabilities subjected the singer to a most exhaustive throat examination, and that a celebrated German specialist was called into the medical conference. The throat of Mme. Patti was reported to be in the best condition, but the underwriters hesitated for some weeks because of the doubts of the doctors as to the rigors of an American winter.

It was made mandatory on the part of the singer that in the event of her being unable to sing she was to cable her address immediately, that the insurance company might have the privilege of communicating by wire, for purpose of corroboration, with any physicians it saw fit in any American or Canadian city that she happened to be in at the time. She is also to furnish at her own expense affidavits from three leading doctors as to the condition of her throat. This is the first known instance in which a singer has insured herself against possible monetary loss through her inability to sing because of voice failure.

APPENDICITIS POLICIES.

The representative of a successful firm of underwriters says that within the last few months hundreds of policies have been issued against illness or death from appendicitis. The fact that the treatment for appendicitis can rarely be successfully accomplished at home, except at enormous expense, is said to be the chief reason for the desire of many to insure against partial pecuniary loss from the disease.

London is at present upset by an epidemic of measles and scarlet fever, and the insurance companies have begun to take risks to ward off the loss from victims of these diseases. Last week five lords and twelve prosperous bankers availed themselves of the chance of insuring under these special clauses. English underwriters have for several years written many odd risks, but insuring against disease is new, and has caught the town. "Take out a policy for measles," or "Are you insured against scarlet fever?" are common expressions of the Strand and music halls.

The custom of taking out a policy on the life of some great public man, much on the order of buying a lottery ticket in Havana or a chance

continued into the foot, were now in a state of "irritation," owing to the operation and the consequent healing processes. In this state they would be conveying impulses up to the brain, just as they had previously borne them from the foot. When these impulses reached headquarters, it was natural to conclude they had arisen in the foot, as usual, the brain not having grown accustomed to the altered state of things.

On reflection, I think it will be seen that the brain alone possesses the conscious faculty; other parts of the body may be alive and active, but they are as devoid of consciousness as a marble statue. This wonderful organ has the power of interpreting all the sensory impulses that reach it; consequently it is perfectly competent to distinguish the difference between a pin-prick and a kiss. Both acts give rise to impulses, and these are transmitted to the brain by the respective nerves; but only there can it be possible to decide which of the two has an agreeable flavor, and which is of the nature of pain.

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TABLE TALK OF CRIMINALS

AND THEIR CODE OF SECRET SIGNALS.

Professional London Thieves Have a Language of Their Own.

Few seem to realize that professional criminals form a class by themselves as distinct as the gipsies, said an ex-official of Scotland Yard, and that they have a language of their own almost as difficult for the outsider to understand as Romany, and a code of signals as complicated as any secret society says a London Tit-Bits.

If you were to find yourself in the company of thieves they might converse in the frankest way about their doings without your being much the wiser. Suppose, now, one of them was confiding to his friend the following bit of autobiography: "I was jogging down a slum in the chapel when I butted a reeler who was sporting a red slang. I broke off his jerry and boned the clock, which was a red one, but I was spotted by a copper, who chained me. I was lugged before the beak, who gave me six doss in the steel. The week after I was chucked up I did a snatch near St. Paul's, was collared, and got seven stretch."

Now, what can you make of that? Two or three of the expressions, such as "copper" for policeman and "beak" for magistrate, you would recognise, of course; but four-fifths of it would be Greek to you. Translated into English it means that when the gentleman was walking down a Whitechapel slum he ran up against a drunken man who was wearing a gold chain. He broke off the chain and annexed the watch, which was a gold one, but he was seen by a constable, who arrested him. He was taken before a magistrate, who gave him

SIX MONTHS' HARD LABOR.

A week after he regained his freedom he committed a theft near St. Paul's, was arrested, and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

To the student of words this thieves' jargon is interesting. Many of the expressions are very descriptive, such as "doing a burst," which is not at all a bad way of saying "committing a burglary"; while "fingersmith" is quite an ingenious term to apply to a pickpocket.

To the thief a purse becomes a "poge"; silver-plate is, for some unintelligible reason, a "wedge"; flimsies are more recognisable as bank notes; "Russia" is a pocket-book (a name probably suggested by Russia leather); "shise coin" is counterfeit money; "half a James" is half a sovereign and a "spark-prop" stands for a diamond-pin.

The venerable magistrate who plays such an important part in the criminal's life is always, as we have seen, a "beak," and a barrister, whether prosecuting or defending, is suitably described as a "moultie-piece." A "lagging" does duty for a sentence, which may be so many months' "doss" or imprisonment, or be so many years' "stretch"—penal servitude. In the criminal's poetic fancy a treadmill is glorified into a "wheel of life," and stealing linen becomes "snuggling snowy." He sleeps in a "kip" instead of a bed, submits to a "bashing" when he is flogged, calls the convict gang of which he is a worthy member a "push"; and when he dies a "pawnticket" and not a tombstone. If he ever reaches that post-mortem dignity, describes his virtue to posterity.

But a decent-sized dictionary could be compiled from the words peculiar to the criminal. Here are a few more which, in one way or another, are interesting.

HIS SKELTON KEYS.

which are so useful professionally, he calls "screws"; the life-preserver he carries is a "necdie"; a basket is a "kipsey"; a cash-box conceals its identity under the name of "Peter"; a

SOME FAMOUS BARBERS.

Became Prominent in the Affairs of Their Country.

Edward Sugden, afterward made Lord St. Leonards, was the son of a hair-cutter in a homely shop near Lincoln's Inn, London. Once when Sugden was addressing a crowd in the interest of his own candidacy to Parliament a man called out to know what soap cost, and how lather was made. "I am particularly obliged to that gentleman," replied Sir Edward, "for reminding me of my lowly origin. It is true that I am a barber's son, and was myself a barber. If the gentleman who so politely reminded me of these facts had been a barber he would have continued one to the end of his life." The London Globe gives an account of some other barbers who attained fame in political or commercial life.

Best known of all these barbers who have attained fame were Arkwright, improver of the spinning-jenny, who turned to mechanics when the wig-making trade fell off, and Jeremy Taylor, who was brought up in his father's shaving shop at Cambridge. Charles Abbott, Lord Tenterden, was a barber's son, "a scrubby little lad who used to wait on his father with razors and a pewter bowl." When he was made a peer of England he took his own son back to the little Westminster shop, and urged him always to remember that there his grandfather had been accustomed to shave others for a penny.

William Falconer, poet of the sea, was a poor barber in Edinburgh until his poem, "The Shipwreck," made him famous and won him a commission in the royal navy. Allan Ramsay, the "gentle shepherd," was a prosperous wig-maker before he turned to book-selling; and Charles Day, who made a fortune in blacking, was a barber until he invented his famous shoe-polish.

The "almanac joke" has become traditional in America, where the advent of the patent medicine book is the annual occasion for a merry search for familiar jests and puns. It was a barber's scissors that set the great example, for William Win-stanley, the compiler who issued the "Poor Robin" almanacs from 1662 onward, relinquished the razor for the pen. "The scissors he retained" wrote a caustic critic, "for he clipped without stint and without acknowledgment from his predecessors."

Craggs, who was secretary of the South Sea bubble, was a barber turned promoter. He was at one time enormously wealthy. He went as far as the most extravagant in his speculations, and when the crash came and the panic with it, his fortune vanished and he committed suicide.

A barber with a varied career was Giovanni Belzoni, who learned his trade in Padua. Belzoni went to England and set up a shop, but found more money posing as Sadler's Wells as the "Patagonian Samson." He saved money, and with it went to Egypt, where he became rich through his discoveries in the tombs of the ancients.

Few barbers, however, have died as rich as John Courtois, a well-known character of London. He was extremely penurious and was fortunate in speculations. It is related of Lord Gage that at a meeting of the East India Company he found Courtois present.

"Ah, Courtois," he said, "what are you doing here?"

"I am here to vote, my lord," was the reply.

"What! You a proprietor!"

"Yes, my lord."

"With how many votes?"

"Four, my lord."

"Ah, indeed! Well, Courtois, before we go to vote, suppose you fix my curls a bit."

This the wealthy proprietor proceeded to do, pocketing the fee afterward gladly enough, although at his death, but a short time afterward, he left a fortune of a million dol-

RUSSIA

JAPAN

Rye is the chief crop in Russia.

Russia is the largest State in the world.

Russians are the most hospitable of people.

Russia annually spends \$15,900,000 on her army.

Russia is traversed by the largest rivers in Europe.

Moscow is the centre of Russian internal commerce.

Russia has fewer labor strikes than other countries.

The Czar is at the head of the Graeco-Russian Church.

For every ton of coal, Russia burns nine tons of wood.

Every year 280,000 conscripts join the Russian army.

Houses in Russia are built of yellow brick, and are of one storey.

Lake Baikal, in Siberia, is the highest fresh-water lake in the world.

Dairy farming is pursued in Finland from a scientific point of view.

The yearly production of coal in Russia is more than 6,000,000 tons.

It is considered bad form to carry an umbrella in Russia during the winter.

The Czar has the power to appoint to every office in the Graeco-Russian Church.

Russian stoves are so arranged in the houses that they heat two rooms at once.

The city of St. Petersburg covers three large islands and a number of smaller ones.

The Russian Empire contains a greater number of distinct races than any other country.

Common footsolders in Russia receive as pay only two kopecks, or one cent a day.

Every male in Russia is liable to serve in the army after attaining his twenty-first year.

When the Neva is in flood, women can be seen washing their clothes in the backwaters.

A great portion of Russia is under water in the Spring, owing to the rivers overflowing.

When erecting a bridge, the superstitious Russ throws a piece of new money into the water.

Trains are conveyed across Lake Baikal on the Trans-Siberian Railway by means of a steamer.

All the granite used in the magnificent buildings in St. Petersburg comes from Finnish quarries.

It is more necessary for a commercial traveller entering Russia to understand German than Russian.

To hire a carriage in the evening for a drive that only takes ten minutes costs \$4.50 in St. Petersburg.

The cost of a Russian soldier is \$154.50 per annum, towards which every Russian pays \$1.18 in taxes.

In localities where timber is cut, watch towers are erected outside the overseer's house to keep a look-out for forest fires.

The crack infantry regiment of Russia is the Malo-Ruski or Little Russian Regiment, having its headquarters at Kieff.

A woman in Russia, until the day of her death, if she remain unmarried, is under the absolute sway of her parents.

When a Russian dies, he is buried with a paper in his hands. On this is written his Christian name, as well as a prayer for his soul.

On every shop-front in St. Petersburg there is not only the Russian sign, but a complete pictorial representation of the goods on sale within.

In times of peace, the Russian army numbers 1,000,000 men. On declaration of war, this can be almost immediately raised to 2,500,000.

In Japan you buy a dress by the weight.

In Japan there are over 30,000 miles of railways.

In Japan every child is taught to write with both hands.

Japanese officers direct their troops by means of a code of whistling.

Japan is 59,561 square miles larger than England, Scotland, and Wales.

Until forty years ago, the Japanese were vaccinated on the tip of the nose.

Japanese brides, during the marriage ceremony, wash the feet of the bridegroom.

Chrysanthemums, served as salad, are a favorite article of diet among the Japanese.

At a Japanese banquet it is considered a compliment to exchange cups with a friend.

Fish are sold alive in Japan, the pedlars carrying them through the streets in tanks.

Japanese spies have been working among the Chinese laborers in the great fortress at Port Arthur.

Every workman in Japan wears on his cap and on his back an inscription giving his business and his employer's name.

The principal garments of the Japanese infantry regiments are composed of specially prepared paper of a yellowish color.

On entering her husband's home, the Japanese bride does not become mistress of the household. She becomes the slave of her spouse's parents.

The postal and telegraph departments in Japan are very flourishing. Sixty-eight per cent. of the receipts go to the expense of their maintenance.

Consensus-taking in Japan is simple, original, but untrustworthy. The houses are counted, and for each of these dwelling-places an average of five persons is allowed.

In almost every school in Japan it is the custom one day in the autumn to take the pupils out rabbit hunting, on another mushroom hunting at night with paper lanterns.

The lower classes of the Japanese employ hardly any other material than paper for their clothing. Where wages are exceedingly low, cloth is an impossible extravagance.

When a Japanese woman of the middle and lower classes is dressed for an evening entertainment, she generally shows as much of her feet as she can, and is sometimes bare-footed.

The Empress of Japan receives \$20,000 worth of clothes from Paris each year. She only consents to appear in public clothed in the garments of her native country once in twelve months.

A spectator in a Japanese theatre, on payment of a small extra fee, is permitted to stand up; and the person behind him cannot object, although the latter's view of the performance is obstructed.

The Japanese eat more fish than any other people in the world. With them meat-eating is a foreign innovation, confined to the rich, or rather to those rich people who prefer it to the national diet.

Public story-tellers still earn a good livelihood in Japan. In Tokio alone 600 of them ply their strado, provided with a small table, a fan, and a paper rapper to illustrate and emphasise the points of their tales.

Before the Westernising of the Japanese war department, a battle was frequently decided by personal encounter between the two commanders, the retainers on each side giving their chiefs encouragement only. In Japan, small children of the

ity.
But a decent-sized dictionary could be compiled from the words peculiar to the criminal. Here are a few more which, in one way or another, are interesting.

HIS SKELTTON KEYS.
which are so useful professionally, he calls "screws"; the life-preserver he carries is a "noddie"; a basket is a "kipsy"; a cash-box conceals its identity under the name of "Peter"; a madman is "balmy"—a word not unknown in more refined circles than those of criminals; and steps are "dancers."

As criminals often work together, a common code of signals by which they can communicate with one another unobserved is most useful. To give anything like a complete list of these signals would be impossible in a short article, but a few may serve as typical of the rest. Thus, to touch the right ear is a warning to "be careful and not say too much," to stroke the moustache means "Come here, I want to tell you something privately"; a vigorous use of the pocket-handkerchief is a hint to a "pal" to step outside the bar, or wherever they may be.

By claspng his hands one thief will signal to his confederate to annex a ring, or by toying with his own watch-chain to relieve some unsuspecting man, on whom they have an eye, of his watch. Scraping the nails is an indication that a job is a safe one; a silent snap of the fingers is a sure warning of danger in an attempt; while, if ever you see a burglar stroking his chin to a friend, you may stake your last shilling that some housekeeper will entertain unexpected guests that night.

ENGLISH HEALTH-SEEKERS.
The climate of England kills half the population; the cooking kills the rest. Throughout the world, whatever there is the sun or a spring, there are English men and women endeavoring to repair their constitutions! The medicine bill of the English people—together with its accompanying expense—is sufficiently large to support a second rate power, and does mainly support many large and small towns on the continent and elsewhere.—London Truth.

FOX'S FATAL FEAST.
Entering by a small aperture a fowl-house at Tadcaster, Yorkshire, England, a fox feasted on four of the birds. But his body being gorged with the meal, he was unable to extricate himself, and, being jammed in the hole while trying to escape, he died there.



DN'T SPLIT TH E WOOD THEN.
ive you a saw?
uire if you have an axe?
righ you'd give me something to eat—I'm hungry.

"What! You a proprietor!"
"Yes, my lord."
"With how many votes?"
"Four, my lord."
"Ah, indeed! Well, Courtoids, before we go to vote, suppose you fix my curls a bit."
This the wealthy proprietor proceeded to do, pocketing the fee afterward gladly enough, although at his death, but a short time afterward, he left a fortune of a million dollars.

FOR HOMELESS CATS.
To the Church of San Lorenzo the oldest in Florence, belongs a unique distinction among Christian places of worship, in that the cloisters attached to it are an asylum for homeless cats. A kitten left in early life without visible means of support may find in the church an orphan asylum, while many an old Thomas, weary of disastrous chances, moving accidents and hairbreadth escapes, has sought its retirement as a home for the aged, where he might live out the residue of his nine lives in peace and quietude. How the strange custom, now generations old, originated is not known, but it appears to have become fixed, for the cats of San Lorenzo are hardly less well known than the pigeons of St. Mark.

A BEGGAR'S FORTUNE.
Simon Oppashic, who has just died in Austria at the age of seventy-one years, was a beggar. People did not wonder to see him in that position, for Simon had neither arms nor legs, and it was perfectly plain that he could not work like an ordinary mortal. So he went through the towns and villages of the dual empire in his specially-prepared chair, wheeled along in the places of public resort, and holding out his hat to get the alms of the charitable. Everybody knew that he got enough to live on, but few were prepared for the revelation which was made when he died. No less than \$150,000 was found in money and scrip in his humble home, and books were found in which a daily account was kept of all money which he received in the form of alms.

SIAM'S SACRED ELEPHANTS.
Curious ceremonies are witnessed in Siam when one of the sacred white elephants dies. It is given a funeral grander than that accorded to princes of Royal blood. Buddhist priests officiate, and thousands of devout Siamese men and women follow the deceased animal to the grave. Jewels and offerings representing some thousands of pounds are buried with the elephant.

with a paper in his hands. On this is written his Christian name, as well as a prayer for his soul.
On every shop-front in St. Petersburg there is not only the Russian sign, but a complete pictorial representation of the goods on sale within.
In times of peace, the Russian army numbers 1,000,000 men. On declaration of war, this can be almost immediately raised to 2,500,000.
To keep out the cold in winter, the windows of Russian houses are fastened up, paper being gummed wherever the least draught might penetrate.

Conscription takes place in Russia annually between November 1st and December 15th, and those required to complete the active army are chosen by lot.
The real power in Russia is Pobedenotski, the Procurator-General of the Holy Synod of the Russo-Greek Church. He is also the most hated man in the Empire.

The Governor of Vladivostok has power to deport any person or persons he thinks fit at twenty-four hours' notice. No reason need be assigned for this summary dismissal.
The appanage estates are the property of the Russian Imperial family. Their area is 20,000,000 acres. All profits from the timber go to the private purse of the Czar.

In the outside world of Russia, furs are considered a test of the financial position of the wearer, so that many business men are obliged to spend a good deal of money on them.
Furs and winter garments are preserved during the time they are not being worn by being stowed in deep straw hampers, with sheets steeped in turpentine laid between the folds.
The period of service for Russian soldiers is fifteen years—four in the ranks, two years on furlough (liable to recall at any moment), and nine years in the reserves, which can only be called out in case of war or national danger.

NEW PORTABLE PHONE.
Will be of Great Service to Forces on Active Service.

The latest Swedish invention which is being discussed is a portable telephone. The specimens which have been sent abroad have elicited unstinted praise from Austrian, Russian, Greek and Turkish experts, who have tested them, and while large demands and enquiries for the new phone have come from France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and the United States, those from England have been even more noticeable.

Within the cylinder of the telephone is a small dry cell, the whole apparatus (including both mouth-piece and earpiece) being small enough to go in the pocket. With each instrument is a coil of thin copper wire, and it is reckoned that a soldier could easily carry 13,000 feet of this with him.

The uses suggested for the portable telephone are innumerable, military considerations being specially kept to the front. Outposts, it is declared, could by its aid keep in constant communication with the main force, and it is pointed out that it would furnish a valuable means of keeping in touch with headquarters for police and fire brigades. For use between railway carriages on a moving train, for engineers at work underground or on great public works, for steamers, for cyclists, and in many other cases it would be most desirable.

CLEVER DOGS.

When an Egyptian dog wishes to drink at the Nile he goes a short distance up the river and howls for some time. The crocodiles being attracted by the sound immediately crowd to the place, while the dog hastily runs to the part which the crocodiles have left and drinks in safety.

good livelihood in Japan. In Tokio alone 600 of them ply their trade, provided with a small table, a fan, and a paper rapper to illustrate and emphasise the points of their tales.

Before the Westernising of the Japanese war department, a battle was frequently decided by personal encounter between the two commanders, the retainers on each side giving their chiefs encouragement only.

In Japan, small children of the poor, who have the gift of straying and no nurses to look after them, are safe-guarded by the simple precaution of hanging labels round their necks which tell their names and addresses.

An evidence of the striking uniformity of size among the Japanese is found in the fact that recent measurements taken of an infantry regiment show no variation exceeding two inches in height or twenty pounds in weight.

In the public schools of Japan the English language is required to be taught by law. The Japanese youths in the open ports and commercial cities are all eager to learn English as a passport to wealth, position, and employment.

Most of the Japanese houses are of one general shape and two storeys high. They are put together by a curious method of mortising, at which these people are adepts, not one nail being used throughout the construction of the whole building.

The Emperor of Japan is an athlete in his way; he has introduced football into the Land of the Chrysanthemum, and amuses himself by playing an amateur game in his private grounds with some of his friends, most of whom are not so fond of it.

Every Japanese barrack has a gymnasium, and the Japanese soldiers rank among the best gymnasts in the world. In half a minute they can scale a fourteen-foot wall by simply bounding on each other's shoulders, one man supporting two or three others.

CENTENARIANS.

More people over 100 years old are found in mild climates than in the higher latitudes. According to the last census of the German Empire, of a population of 55,000,000 only seventy-eight have passed the hundredth year. France, with a population of 40,000,000, has 213 centenarians. In England there are 146 in Ireland, 578; and in Scotland, forty-six. Sweden has ten and Norway twenty-three, Belgium five, Denmark two, Switzerland none. Spain, with a population of 18,000,000, has 401 persons over 100 years of age. Of the 2,250,000 inhabitants of Serbia, 575 have passed the century mark.

DURABILITY OF WOODS.

Which of the species of woods is the most durable? To answer this question some interesting experiments have been made, and the following results were obtained: Birch and aspen decayed in three years; willow and horse-chestnut in four years; maple and red beech in five years; elm and ash in seven years; oak, Scotch fir, and Weymouth pine decayed to the depth of half an inch in seven years; larch and juniper were uninjured at the expiration of the seven years. In situations so free from moisture that they may be called practically dry, the durability of timber is almost unlimited. The roof of Westminster Hall is more than 450 years old.

TOWN WITHOUT WOMEN.

Maiwatchin, on the borders of Russia, is the only town in the world exclusively inhabited by men. The Chinese women are not allowed to live in this territory, and are even forbidden to pass the great wall of Kalkan and to enter Mongolia. All the Chinese of this border town are traders.

A SNAP IN BOYS' OVERCOATS AND REEFERS.

To clear the balance of our Boys' Overcoats and Reefers we have marked them away down:

\$5.00 Overcoats now.....	\$3.25
5.50 Overcoats now.....	3.50
6.00 Overcoats now.....	4.00
7.50 Overcoats now.....	5.00
9.00 Overcoats now.....	6.00
2.75 Reefers now.....	2.00
4.00 Reefers now.....	2.90
4.50 Reefers now.....	3.25

18 MEN'S HEAVY FRIEZE OVERCOATS

to clear at greatly Reduced Prices.

J. L. BOYES.

DAFOE'S FLOUR.

Nonesuch, the best family flour made from local and Manitoba No. 1 hard wheat and every bag guaranteed to be first-class. Also No. 1 hard Manitoba hard wheat Patent Flour for the Bakers and choice brands of Pastry Flour and Cornmeal, manufactured by J. R. Dafoe at the Big Mill and for sale by all the principal dealers throughout the country.

FARMERS are especially invited to have their wheat exchanged for Nonesuch Flour, and satisfaction guaranteed. Bring your feed grit also and have it ground as fine as desired and with prompt despatch.

All kinds of Grain
purchased at the
Highest Market Price.

Also a choice stock of the celebrated

Scranton Coal!

Your patronage solicited.

J. R. DAFOE,

WANTED

A man to represent "CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES" in the town of Napanee and surrounding country, and take orders for

OUR HARDY SPECIALTIES

in Fruit Trees, Small Fruits,
Ornamentals, Shrubs, Roses,
Vines, Seed Potatoes, &c.

Stock true to name and free from San Jose Scale. A permanent position for the right man on either salary or commission.

Stone & Wellington

Fonthill Nurseries
OVER 800 ACRES

TORONTO, - - - - - ONTARIO.

WANTED.

Local Agents and travelling salesmen for the sale of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, etc. Steady work if desired. Pay weekly. Free outfit.

BARGAIN TABLES.

We have put on our Bargain Tables some Misses' and Men's Boots, which are good values.

Misses' Box Calf and Dongola Boots
\$1.25 and \$1.50, now..... **\$1.00**

Misses' Dongola Boots
\$1.00 Boots, now..... **75c.**

Men's Skating Boots
\$2.00 Boots for..... **\$1.00**

JUST THE THING FOR EVERYDAY WEAR.

Some special values in Ladies' Fine Dongola Boots, up-to-date in style, and wearers, at **\$2.00.**

THE J. J. HAINES SHOE HOUSES, Napanee, Belleville, and Trenton.

This Weather is just a little cool

for Cottonade Pants, don't you think?

We have something better, heavy all wool, coats but very little more, will outwear two or three pairs of cottonades, and will give you ten times the comfort. If you have not done so, better come in and leave your measure—we guarantee a fit.

Or take a pair ready-made at \$1.75. You'll be slow to buy anything else for everyday wear after you have once tried our pants.

No better value given in Canada than we give.

Lonsdale Woollen Mills

SMITH'S OLD JEWELRY STAND.

Albert College, Belleville, ONT.

310 students enrolled last year—154 young ladies and 156 young men.

Two matriculation scholarships of \$150 and \$100 won in 1901 by Albert College students. New commercial rooms unsurpassed, courses in Book-keeping, Shorthand, Telegraphy, Full conservatory courses in Piano, Pipe Organ, Vocal, Violin Harmony and Theory of Music. Local conservatory examinations. Special attention given to Elocution and Physical Culture. Matriculation and teachers' courses new pipe organ, Domestic service rooms and Art Gallery recently added. Large Athletic grounds, splendid gymnasium. Buildings heated with steam and lighted by electricity. Will re-open Tuesday, September 8th 1903.

For illustrated circulars, Address

PRINCIPAL DYER, D. D., Belleville, Ont.

—MAKE—

YOUR HENS LAY

BUY YOUR

Crushed Oyster Shells,
Mica Crystal Grit,
and Poultry
Bone, from

Washing machines of the most improved kinds. MADOLE & WILSON.

East End Barber Shop.

Up-to date in every respect,
14-15 J. N. OSBORNE, Prop.

Invited to Yarker.

The official board of Yarker circuit has invited Rev. E. Farnsworth, of Hay Bay circuit, to become its pastor next year.

Repairs are now complete at Close's Mills. Will grind as usual, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Would like all grists in before noon, while steam is on.

JAS. A. CLOSE,
Chambers, Ont.

6b

A Slight Mix-up.

Tuesday noon a team of horses belonging to Mr. Fred Perry, who resides near Camden East, became frightened at an electric light lamp which was being lowered at Madden's Corner on Dundas street, and ran away. At the Camden House corner they collided with H. W. Kelly's delivery rig and in the mix-up the team was captured. Mr. Kelley's sleigh was badly smashed, his horse was knocked down, and the harness somewhat damaged. Mr. Perry's rig and team escaped injury, as did Mr. Kelley's horse, with the exception of a few small scratches on the hind legs.

The Late W. H. R. Allison.

The late W. H. R. Allison, of Picton, whose death was announced Friday, was local Registrar, Clerk of the County Court, and registrar of the Surrogate Court of Prince Edward County. Mr. Allison was suffering from Bright's disease. He leaves a widow and two sons, M. R. Allison, a lawyer, of Picton, and C. B. Allison, a druggist, of Picton. He was about 62 years of age, and had been in the public service for about twelve years, before which he practiced law in Picton. Deceased came of U. E. Loyalist stock, and was a prominent member of the U. E. L. Society.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh Bronchitis and all throat and lung Maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as

—THE— Careful Man

who must make a little money do a great deal of good dressing will be surprised at the amount of style and real good wearableness that he will find in our Suits, commencing at as little as

\$12.00 A SUIT.

Merchant **James Walters**, Napanee Tailor,
One door west of J. J. Haines' Shoe Store.

I CAN QUICKLY SELL FOR CASH

without local publicity, your Business, Real Estate or Partnership, no matter where located. Send me full particulars, prices, etc. Address.

CHAS. E. POWELL,
19 W. Mohawk St.,
Buffalo, N. Y.

9d

Erastus Wiman is dead.

Platform scales, MADOLE & WILSON Premier Irvine of Victoria has resigned on account of ill health.

Charles Williams, the well-known journalist and war correspondent is dead, at London.

Sap pans, sap buckets. Prospects are good for syrup and sugar. Order your outfit in time from **BOYLE & SON.**

At the Plaza everything is kept in a thoroughly sanitary condition. Every attention paid to customers. We will be pleased to wait on you

At The Plaza,

A. WILLIS.

—USE—

Laxative Cold Capsules
for

GRIPPE

Prepared at
The Medical Hall,
FRED. L. HOOPER.

A full line of Gbistie's Choice Sodas and fancy biscuits always in stock,
WALES' HARDWARE STORE.

Herbageum.

Now is the time to feed it to your cows and poultry you will get it back four fold.
BOYLE & SON, Agts.

Blacksmith Supplies.

Such as Shoes, Nails, hammers, crooked knives, pinches, malleable casting and all kinds of iron and steel always on hand.
WALES' HARDWARE STORE.

Oxford County Council passed a by-law to purchase the county toll-roads at a cost of \$35,000.

Albert Wood, a young man from Brockville, committed suicide at Montreal by cutting his throat.

J. A. Hutcheson, K.C., of Brockville, has confessed to embezzling about \$40,000 of his clients' money, and is now under arrest.

Fifteen or sixteen were killed and about

WANTED.

Local Agents and travelling salesmen for the sale of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, etc. Steady work if desired. Pay weekly. Free outfit.

OVER 600 ACRES

under cultivation. Our stock includes all the best varieties as well as improved varieties not offered by other firms. We guarantee delivery of all stock in good condition. It will pay you to write for part time or whole time terms, as we offer the best inducements in the business. Apply now.

Pelham Nursery Company,

44-4-m TORONTO, ONT

Grinding Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at Close's Mills.

W. H. Loyst, Hayburn, has leased his farm to Henry Galt for a term of years.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Crescend tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.

It is reported that two of our popular young people made a trip to Kingston on Thursday of last week, and were quietly married.

Fred Perry sold one of his farms—the old "Symour farm." Big Creek, to Alfred Scrimshaw, who takes possession on March 1st.

All the good brands of plug and cut chewing and smoking tobaccos. Brier pipes and smoker's sundries always in stock.

At The Plaza, John St.

A. E. Douglas' brown mare, "Egyptian Liniment," took second money in the green race at Trenton, Friday, and Charles Hambley's "Nellie Bay," third in the 2.30 class.

On Friday the Bay of Quinte train got stuck in the snow, between Enterprise and Moscow. The crew had to get out and shovel the tracks for about a mile. Two engines were badly battered. Just think of it! A "hold up" on the Bay of Quinte line.

Among the letters registered in British postoffices in 1902 there were no fewer than 324,403 which could not be delivered to the persons they were meant for. They contained cheques, cash, and valuables amounting to \$733,062.

Important Notice.

Parties intending to build or repair during the coming season will do well to see us before placing their orders. We are in a position to supply you with most anything you need in this line.

MADOLE & WILSON.

IF YOU HAVE WEAK KIDNEYS OR BLADDER TROUBLE.

you are walking on the edge of a precipice, blind-folded. The next step may be your last. When the kidneys are weak they allow the deadly uric acid poisons to accumulate; these poisons cause rheumatism, lung trouble, heart disease, dropsy, blood-poisoning, etc. In fact, it has been demonstrated by scientists that 60% of deaths are caused by uric acid poisoning.

O. R. Kidney Cure

is a remedy prepared from gums, balsams and barks that act directly upon the kidneys and urinary organs. It heals, strengthens and nourishes, thereby assisting nature to throw off the deadly poisons. O. R. Kidney Cure has saved the lives of thousands. Send for our large list of testimonials.

O. R. KIDNEY CURE

is put up in liquid form and quickly assimilates. Each bottle contains a ten days treatment. Price 50c.

Don't take any risk. Procure it now.

For Sale by all Druggists.

BUY YOUR

**Crushed Oyster Shells,
Mica Crystal Grit,
and Poultry
Bone, from
JOY & PERRY.**

SEEDS

All persons having seeds to sell, or wanting Seeds to buy, will profit by calling on the undersigned, who keeps the largest and best supply of Field and Garden Seeds in Napanee.

CALF FEED.

A car load of the World's Calf Feed, Bibby's Cream Equivalent, will arrive from England, about Feb. 15th, to be sold at Toronto prices.

Poultry Supplies

A full stock of Rust's Egg Producer, Etc., always on hand.

FURS.

Highest price paid for all kinds of Raw Furs, and Dressed Furs sold.

THOS. SYMINGTON,
Seedsman.

DUNDAS STREET, NAPANEE.

International Stock food and Heave cure.
MADOLE & WILSON.

Robert Graham of Strathroy committed suicide by shooting himself.

The report of the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway Commissioners estimates the cost at \$3,332,560 for 112 miles.

St. Valentine's Day, Feb. 14th, falls on Sunday this year. You will probably get your valentine on Monday all right.

Mr. Justice Drake has dismissed, with costs, the action of Mrs. Hopper to set aside the will of the late Alex. Dunsmuir of British Columbia.

Mr. Hugh Graham of The Montreal Star, and Mr. L. J. Tarte of La Patrie, were arrested on a charge of criminal libel preferred by Hon. Raymond Prefontaine, who has also entered civil actions.

A. S. Kimmerly will sell 26 and 28 lbs Sugar \$1. Flour, bran, shorts, cracked barley, corn meal, and all kinds of grain in stock. Cheaper than any other dealer. Good flour \$2 10 per 100. 1 buy clover and Timothy seed. 9 lbs Sulphur 25c. 10 lb rolled oats 25c. \$1 bottle Beef Iron and Wine 75c.

F. S. Scott's Barber Shop.

There is nothing more enjoyable than a first-class shave, and you are always sure of getting it here, as we employ nothing but first class employees. Shop, first door west of Royal Hotel. F. S. SCOTT, Proprietor.

Why, Oh, Why?

Since our little WILLIE began to study Cicero he can say "Dumia Galla" with out any pronouncing in the world. As he bends his curly head over his study, we watch him with fond affection. Suddenly he turns to us with the bright smile that we are thinking of having patented.

"Mother," he asks, "I'm Latin one of the dead languages?"

"Yes, dear," we reply, trembling with anticipation.

"Then I wish they war bury it," says the darling as he upsets the ink bottle.

And yet there are people who say that children haven't souls.

health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh Bronchitis and all throat and lung Maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address:

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Brooklyn, 50-1-y New York.

Dr. Lake, of Kingston, removes hair, moles, warts, birthmarks and all skin blemishes without scar from any part of neck or body, and removes or improves scars of any kind. Will be at Campbell House, Napanee, next Wednesday, 17th.

May be Prosecuted.

Evidence was taken in the action of Jennie Card vs. William W. Card. The couple formerly lived in Lewis county, and the evidence indicates that since they separated the defendant married Louise Luther, Lennox county, Ont. The court reserved decision and directed that the minutes be sent to the crown attorney of Lennox county, with the suggestion that he prosecute the defendant for bigamy. — Watertown, N. Y., Standard.

Death of Mrs. Chalmers.

The death of Mrs. J. F. Chalmers, on Friday last was indeed a severe shock to her many friends. She had been ill but a few days of pneumonia and her death has cast a gloom over the whole community in which she resided, and where she was well and favorably known. The deceased's maiden name was Florence Rankin, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Rankin, South Napanee. Besides her aged parents and a sorrowing husband, one sister and two little daughters of eight and ten years, are left to mourn. The deceased was very popular and beloved by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon and was largely attended.

The Question of Baldness.

This is a vital question with hundreds of men who are bald or partially so. How to overcome the disfigurement lent by baldness is a simple matter when you consider the perfection of modern art in the making of Wigs and Toupees. The visit of Prof. Dorenwend of Toronto to Napanee on Friday, Feb. 26th, when he will be at the Paisley House, renders it possible for any who wish to consult him to do so at his private apartments retained at the Hotel for this purpose. Demonstration given to show the perfect naturalness of his Wigs and Toupees. Do not miss this opportunity. Remember the days and dates. Napanee, Paisley House, Friday, Feb. 26th.

**Tired
eyes
cause
sick-
ness**



Because the eyes tire easily, some folks say they are not well. In most such cases there is eyestrain. Neglected eyestrain is sure to produce sickness. Be wise. Have your eyes examined. Know their exact condition from an expert. Consultation free.

H. E. Smith,
GRADUATE OPTICIAN,
Smith's Jewelry Store,
Napanee.

to purchase the county toll-roads at a cost of \$35,000.

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WANTED.

Local Agents and travelling salesmen for the sale of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Tree, Small Fruits, etc. Steady work if desired. Pay weekly. Free outfit.

OVER 600 ACRES

under cultivation. Our stock includes all the best varieties as well as improved varieties not offered by other firms. We guarantee delivery of all stock in good condition. It will pay you to write for part time or whole time terms, as we offer the best inducements in the business. Apply now.

Pelham Nursery Company,

44-4-m TORONTO, ONT

Grinding Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at Close's Mills.

W. H. Loyst, Hayburn, has leased his farm to Henry Galt for a term of years.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Crescens tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.

It is reported that two of our popular young people made a trip to Kingston on Thursday of last week, and were quietly married.

Fred Perry sold one of his farms—the old "Seymour farm." Big Creek,—to Alfred Scrimshaw, who takes possession on March 1st.

All the good brands of plug and cut chewing and smoking tobaccos. Brier pipes and smoker's sundries always in stock.

At The Plaza, John St.

A. E. Douglas' brown mare, "Egyptian Lament," took second money in the green race at Trenton, Friday, and Charles Hambley's "Nellie Bay," third in the 230 class.

On Friday the Bay of Quinte train got stuck in the snow, between Enterprise and Moscow. The crew had to get out and shovel the tracks for about a mile. Two engines were badly battered. Just think of it! A "hold up" on the Bay of Quinte line.

Among the letters registered in British postboxes in 1902 there were no fewer than 324,403 which could not be delivered to the persons they were meant for. They contained cheques, cash, and valuables amounting to £733,062.

Important Notice.

Parties intending to build or repair during the coming season will do well to see us before placing their orders. We are in a position to supply you with most anything you need in this line.

MADOLE & WILSON.

IF YOU HAVE WEAK KIDNEYS OR BLADDER TROUBLE.

you are walking on the edge of a precipice, blind-folded. The next step may be your last. When the kidneys are weak they allow the deadly uric acid poisons to accumulate: these poisons cause rheumatism, lung trouble, heart disease, dropsy, blood-poisoning, etc. In fact, it has been demonstrated by scientists that 60% of deaths are caused by uric acid poisoning.

O. R. Kidney Cure

is a remedy prepared from gums, balsams and barks that act directly upon the kidneys and urinary organs. It heals, strengthens and nourishes, thereby assisting nature to throw off the deadly poisons. O. R. Kidney Cure has saved the lives of thousands. Send for our large list of testimonials.

O. R. KIDNEY CURE

is put up in liquid form and quickly assimilates. Each bottle contains a ten days treatment. Price 50c.

Don't take any risk. Procure it now.

For Sale by all Druggists.

BUY YOUR

**Crushed Oyster Shells,
Mica Crystal Grit,
and Poultry
Bone, from**

JOY & PERRY.

SEEDS

All persons having seeds to sell, or wanting Seeds to buy, will profit by calling on the undersigned, who keeps the largest and best supply of Field and Garden Seeds in Napanee.

CALF FEED.

A car load of the World's Calf Feed, Bibby's Cream Equivalent, will arrive from England, about Feb. 15th, to be sold at Toronto prices.

Poultry Supplies

A full stock of Rust's Egg Producer, Etc., always on hand.

FURS.

Highest price paid for all kinds of Raw Furs, and Dressed Furs sold.

THOS. SYMINGTON,
Seedsman.

DUNDAS STREET, NAPANEE.

International Stock food and Heave cure.
MADOLE & WILSON.

Robert Graham of Strathroy committed suicide by shooting himself.

The report of the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway Commissioners estimates the cost at \$3,332,560 for 112 miles.

St. Valentine's Day, Feb. 14th, falls on Sunday this year. You will probably get your valentine on Monday all right.

Mr. Justice Drake has dismissed, with costs, the action of Mrs. Hopper to set aside the will of the late Alex. Dunsinuir of British Columbia.

Mr. Hugh Graham of The Montreal Star, and Mr. L. J. Tarte of La Patrie, were arrested on a charge of criminal libel preferred by Hon. Raymond Prefontaine, who has also entered civil actions.

A. S. Kimmerly will sell 26 and 28 lbs Sugar \$1. Flour, bran, shorts, cracked barley, corn meal, and all kinds of grain in stock. Cheaper than any other dealer. Good flour \$2 10 per 100. 1 buy clover and Timothy seed. 9 lbs Sulphur 25c. 10 lb rolled oats 25c. \$1 bottle Beef Iron and Wine 75c.

F. S. Scott's Barber Shop.

There is nothing more enjoyable than a first-class shave, and you are always sure of getting it here, as we employ nothing but first class employees. Shop, first door west of Royal Hotel. F. S. Scott, Proprietor.

Why, Oh, Why?

Since our little Willie began to study Cicero he can say "Dumia Galla" with out any prompting in the world. As he bends his curly head over his study, we watch him with fond affection. Suddenly he turns to us with the bright smile that we are thinking of having patented.

"Mother," he asks, "isn't Latin one of the dead languages?"

"Yes, dear," we reply, trembling with anticipation.

"Then I wish they war't bury it," says the darling as he upsets the ink bottle.

And yet there are people who say that children haven't souls.

health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh Bronchitis and all throat and lung Maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address:

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Brooklyn, 50-1-y New York.

Dr. Lake, of Kingston, removes hair, moles, warts, birthmarks and all skin blemishes without scar from any part of neck or body, and removes or cures sores of any kind. Will be at Campbell House, Napanee, next Wednesday, 17th.

May be Prosecuted.

Evidence was taken in the action of Jennie Card vs. William W. Card. The couple formerly lived in Lewis county, and the evidence indicates that since they separated the defendant married Louise Luther, Lennox county, Ont. The court reserved decision and directed that the minutes be sent to the crown attorney of Lennox county, with the suggestion that he prosecute the defendant for bigamy. — Watertown, N. Y., Standard.

Death of Mrs. Chalmers

The death of Mrs. J. F. Chalmers, on Friday last was indeed a severe shock to her many friends. She had been ill but a few days of pneumonia and her death has cast a gloom over the whole community in which she resided, and where she was well and favorably known. The deceased's maiden name was Florence Rankin, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Rankin, South Napanee. Besides her aged parents and sorrowing husband, one sister and two little daughters of eight and ten years, are left to mourn. The deceased was very popular and beloved by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon and was largely attended.

The Question of Baldness.

This is a vital question with hundreds of men who are bald or partially so. How to overcome the disfigurement lent by baldness is a simple matter when you consider the perfection of modern art in the making of Wigs and Toupees. The visit of Prof. Dorenwend of Toronto to Napanee on Friday, Feb. 26th, when he will be at the Paisley House, renders it possible for any who wish to consult him to do so at his private apartments retained at the Hotel for this purpose. Demonstration given to show the perfect naturalness of his Wigs and Toupees. Do not miss this opportunity. Remember the days and dates. Napanee, Paisley House, Friday, Feb 26th.

**Tired
eyes
cause
sick-
ness**



Because the eyes tire easily, some folks say they are not well. In most such cases there is eyestrain. Neglected eyestrain is sure to produce sickness. Be wise. Have your eyes examined. Know their exact condition from an expert. Consultation free.

H. E. Smith,
GRADUATE OPTICIAN,
Smith's Jewelry Store,
Napanee.

to purchase the county toll-roads at a cost of \$35,000.

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Grand Trunk Railway Time Table.

Going West, 12:07 a.m.	Going East, 2:07 a.m.
" 10:59 a.m.	" 12:25 p.m. noon
" 1:15 p.m.	" 12:45 p.m. noon
" 1:31 p.m.	" 6:40 p.m.
" 8:11 p.m.	

*Daily except Monday. *Daily. All other trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Tickets can be obtained of J. L. Boyes, or at the station 8-17

Coming to Napanee

DR. Elmer J. Lake, Kingston, Ont. Specialist at Pittsburgh, Pa., 1884 to 1897, will be at the

Campbell House, Napanee, from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Every Other Wednesday,

(until further notice) for consultation and treatment of EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT, and SKIN DISEASES. HAIR MOLES, WARTS, BIRTHMARKS, etc., removed permanently. Eyes examined and fitted with glasses by electricity and latest ophthalmic instruments used in largest hospitals in New York City.

NEXT VISIT—WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17th.

Of Interest to Ladies.

The visit of Prof. Dorenwend to Napanee on Friday, Feb. 26th, at the Paisley House, will afford the ladies of Napanee and surrounding country an opportunity of consulting him regarding their Hair, its needs, and their requirements in all styles of Hair Goods. Prof. Dorenwend carries with him a large and most varied assortment of his famous conceptions in Switches, Bangs, Pompadours, Wavy Fronts and Wigs. The equal of these high grade natural hair productions can not be produced from any hair goods dealer in America. Prof. Dorenwend has the distinction of being the largest manufacturer and the most noted specialist in these goods. Private apartments are at the convenience of all who avail themselves of calling at the Hotel Friday Feb. 26th on the day of his visit.

**QUICK RELIEF
COUGH BALSAM**

Cures Coughs, Colds, Grippe and Bronchitis

25 CENTS at

Wallace's Drug Store.

March Number New Idea Woman's Magazine.

Of especial interest to the readers of this progressive periodical will prove the first of a series of "Brief Business Talks for Women," by Katherine Louise Smith, in the March number. Her hints to her fellow women for a better knowledge in the care of money will prove of exceeding value to those who heed them. "The Vicerine of India," as presented by Waldon Fawcett deals with the remarkable success of that beautiful American woman, Lady Curzon. Articles appropriate to Spring in the house and garden are "Flowering Plants for the Window-garden," by Eben E. Rexford; "Raising Mushrooms for Profit," by Madeline Reilly; and "Gardening Under Muslin," by George Eitelbert Walsh.

NO ELECTRIC LIGHT

BUT PLENTY OF

The Best
AMERICAN COAL OIL

—at—
Wallace's Drug Store.

Leave your order. Prompt Delivery.

Dairy Supplies.

RICHMOND MINUTES.

The Council met at Selby. The members present, Manly Jones, Reeve and Councillors Wm. G. Winters, Wm. Paul and C. H. Spencer.

The Reeve presiding, the minutes of the last meeting were read confirmed. The printing committee reported that they had contracted with the Pollard Company for all ordinary printing for the year 1904, and all Township election supplies for the sum of \$65.00.

Moved by Wm. Paul and sec. by Wm. G. Winters that the report of the Printing committee be adopted. Od.

Moved by Wm. G. Winters and Sec. by Wm. Paul that the Treasurer be granted a voucher for \$63.50 being the printing account for 1902 of Charles Stevens the same being paid. Carried.

The Auditors presented their report of the Township for the year 1903 which was laid on the table for discussion.

Moved by Wm. Paul and sec. by Wm. G. Winters that the late Auditors report be received and adopted and that they be paid \$10.00 each for their services. Carried.

Moved by Wm. G. Winters and sec. by C. H. Spencer that a rebate of \$146 be paid Charles Vanalstine it being an overcharge in drainage tax against the centre part of 19 in 3rd concession and the same be charged to Samuel Hambly. Carried.

A notice was received and read from William French, re the removal of snow from the ditches on the Sheffield road in the 7th concession, running along side of lot 22. Filed.

Moved by C. H. Spencer and sec. by Wm. G. Winters that Chas. Anderson be appointed to remove the snow from a ditch commencing at a culvert opposite his place to the 8th concession. Wm. York from the concession to a culvert on the side road. Wm. French from side north as far as necessary or has been usually done. We recommend this work to be done in due time to take off the water in the spring of 1904 and that the clerk notify the above parties forthwith. Carried.

Moved by Wm. G. Winters and sec. by Wm. Paul that Mrs. Joseph McFarlane receive \$5.00, she being in indigent circumstances. Carried.

On motion the Council adjourned to meet on the first Monday in March at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m., at which all Pathmasers, Pound Keepers, and Fence Viewers shall be appointed, and all persons interested are requested to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

A. WINTERS.

Clerk.

The Campbell House is to be lighted with acetylene gas. The plant arrived in town on Tuesday.

Wire Fencing

The only electrically welded wire fence strongest neatest and best, at right price. Call and see sample.

WALES' HARDWARE STORE.

Kidney Duty.—It is the particular function of the kidneys to filter out poisons which pass through them into the blood. When the kidneys are diseased they cannot do their whole duty, and should have the help and strength that South American Kidney Cure will afford in any and all forms of kidney disorder. It relieves in 6 hours.—14

In The Good Old Days.

Just what it was all about, that novel of Charles Kingsley's named "Yeast," I have forgotten, much as I enjoyed it years ago when it was a leading book of the hour. I doubt if a clear remembrance of its contents could give to me now one-half the pleasure I find in its title alone.

NEW GOODS SALE!

STARTS SATURDAY MORNING,

and for one week we will give with all purchases

DOUBLE COUPONS.

Come and see, if only to see the splendid values and up-to-date styles in

**DRESS GOODS, WASH GOODS,
WHITEWEAR, SHIRTS,**

Ribbons, Ties, Belts and Waists.
for Spring Wear.

Everyone Welcome.

No One Urged to Buy.

**MARCH DELINEATORS AND
PATTERNS IN STOCK.**

The Hardy Dry Goods Co'y.

Cheapside - Napanee.

Concerning Co-Education.

Twenty-three women deans of the leading co-educational universities of the West, who met in conference at Evanston, Ill., on November 18th, are reported to have agreed that co-education is worked out at present in many colleges is a menace to the American home. The trouble, as these ladies found it, came from the fact that the students in

Church of England Notes.

BATH AND ODESSA—Quinquagesima Sunday, February 14th. Odessa 10:30 a.m. Bath 7 p.m. Lenten Services at Bath every Wednesday in Lent at 7 p.m. beginning with Ash Wednesday Feb. 17 and Holy Eucharist every Thursday at 8 a.m. Lenten Service at Odessa every Thursday

Wallace's Drug Store.

Leave your order. Prompt Delivery.

Dairy Supplies.

Milk Cans, Milk Pans, Dairy Pails, Churns, etc. MADOLE & WILSON.

When Rheumatism doubles a man up physician and sufferer alike lose heart and often despair of a cure, but here's the exception. Wm. Pegg, of Norwood, Ont., says: "I was nearly doubled up with rheumatism. I got three bottles of South American Rheumatic Cure and they cured me. It's the quickest acting medicine I ever saw."—18

2 OUNCES Blaud's Iron Tonic Pills for 25 Cents

WALLACE'S DRUG STORE

Mail Orders—Prompt Attention.

Cross Cut Saws guaranteed. Axes and Handles. MADOLE & WILSON.

It is reported that the British navy is fully prepared for emergencies arising out of the far east situation.

Insurance men estimate the loss by the Baltimore fire at \$125,000,000, with insurance totalling \$90,000,000.

E. Loyt sells flour from \$2.00 up, different brands, Cream of the West. Full supply of bran, shorts, Victor Corn. All kinds of ground feed, rolled oats, wheat, rye, groceries, coal oil, salt, at very lowest. One price.

2* Leading Toilet Articles of the day. Wallace's Violet Cream For Rough Skin. WALLACE'S Carbolic Tooth Powder To clean and save the Teeth. 25 CENTS EACH T. B. Wallace, Phm, B.

A number of the Filipino constabulary have revolted, and are making trouble for the Americans.

Genuine American and Canadian Coal Oil. MADOLE & WILSON.

20 Per Cent. Discount on all Furs.

C. A. GRAHAM & CO.

141y

Just what it was all about, that novel of Charles Kingsley's named "Yeast," I have forgotten, much as I enjoyed it years ago when it was a leading book of the hour. I doubt if a clear remembrance of its contents could give to me now one-half the pleasure I find in its title alone.

"Yeast," I catch the malty smell—waited down fifty years and more. Again I see the sign "Yeast" over the low, recessed brewery door; it is "right after school" of a Friday afternoon, and I, the parson's little girl, in white, stiffly starched pantalettes, am setting forth with the children of the neighborhood on the weekly trip to the brewery for yeast—a little tin pail in my hand in which a copper cent is rattling. I join the race across the long bridge with a troop of boys and girls. That was the day when brewers' yeast was greatly preferred to salt rizen, or pertater m'ins, by many housekeepers, even those who had rigid views upon the temperance question seldom permitting those views to militate against the Saturday's baking, providing that the yeast was retailed where a bar was not in evidence.

Unlike the most of the regular tasks of a properly trained, useful child of fifty years ago—when the boy Ralph Waldo, like many of his class, filled the kitchen wood-box, set the table, and scoured the steel knives and forks daily—going for yeast to a brewery had an abiding charm for children who, but for the weekly errand, might never have entered the locality where the brewery was located—a new world to many of us, with delightful phases of comradery—for that little tin pail was a social leveler—a marvelous promoter of the democratic idea. The old stone brewery, high up above a deep ravine, actualized my idea of a giant's castle. That beyond the vaultlike room in the cellar, where a big man in a white apron filled our pails with a long-handled ladle from great jars, and mopped up the counter and scooped in our coppers with impressive dignity, dungeons could be found, I never doubted.

The sawdust on the floor, the grimy window barred with heavy cobwebs, was fascinatingly associated with certain story-books I had been forbidden to read—"Romance of the Forest," and the like. When the hot rolls came in on a Sunday morning I had it all over again but saying nothing about it, of course—the mist from the cataract, the roar of the falling water, the smell of malt—had I not seen the yeast of those rolls foaming round in the eddies of the swift current? . . . It was the rule to lift your pail cover and take a sniff. Strange that what smelled so good was so disappointing to taste, for taste we did, once at least, satisfied to sniff over after.

There could be no loitering on the way home, else the mysterious byways leading off the main thoroughfare had been explored; but it was something to see, through the cracks in the sidewalk and fearfully close to our feet, the madly rushing waters of raceways—to hear the hum of machinery—to watch for one thrilling moment a gigantic wheel that came up creaking and dripping from a black abyss to plunge headlong into blackness again. I had only to make myself believe, as I easily could, that it was alive, that suffering wheel, to experience the sensation that was the supreme culmination of the enjoyment of the trip. "No yeast to-day," was sometimes hung out by the brewery door. My friend who writes poems of a fair sort, and who used to carry a yeast pail, says that she would give something for that old signboard to hang up in her workshop at times.

"Now, Johnny," my grandson hears often, "run to the grocery, quick, please, and bring a cake of compressed yeast." How can I help feeling sorry for Johnny? So much has been "compressed" out of his experience. General Crook, I remember, could not explain just why a hostile Apache suited him better in a blanket than in store clothes; nor why an old warrior of Geronimo's hostiles who used an ear-trumpet offended his ideas concerning the fitness of things—as did papooses with nursing bottles and medicine-men smoking cigarettes. Verily, the compressed yeast of utility has made short work of much of the old heaven of romance.

Twenty-three women deans of leading co-educational universities of the West, who met in conference at Evanston, Ill., on November 14th, are reported to have agreed that co-education worked out at present in many colleges is a menace to the American home. The trouble, as these ladies found it, seems to be that the girl students, living in big dormitories, get too much accustomed to an independent bachelor life. One dean said: "Every young woman student in an educational institution ought to have a mother there as well as one at home." That seems like very good sense. Mothers are imperfect creatures, but it is a mighty poor mother that is not better for a growing girl than none. A first-rate boarding school is often a better place for a girl than her own home. The system of such a school makes possible some details of training that are hard to achieve at home. But no boarding school is first-rate which does not provide successfully for mothering its girls. It was in this important department of mothering that the women deans seemed to consider some of the co-educational institutions defective. The remedy they suggested was to do away with big dormitories and house the girls in cottages. To do that would be to borrow one of the good points of the good boarding schools and to create something like home life for the girl students. Home life is primarily what girl students should be fitted for. For girls who intend to live in bachelor apartments, or even in boarding-houses, an experience of independent dormitory life may be valuable, but for girls who expect to make homes and live in them it isn't—"Life."

A Question of Sex.



Benevolent Old Man (a bit puzzled)—And are you both boys?
Tommy (in trousers)—No, sir. Johnny's going to be one next week!

Cold Comfort.

Instead of being peevish about it, Canada should regard the Ala a boundary decision was cheerful acquiescence. It means several hundred miles less of snow to shovel next winter.—"Star," Kansas.

It Will
PLAY FOR YOU.
SING FOR YOU.
RECITE FOR YOU.

Records Made From the Best
Living Artists.

Positively the BEST Talking and
Singing Machine Made.

THE POLLARD CO.

Sole Agents for Lennox & Addington.

Quarter of Augusta Hotel.

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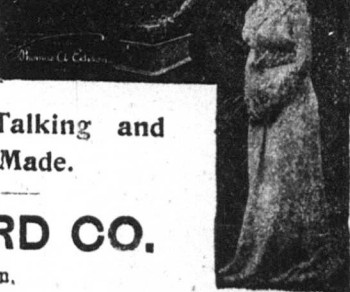
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When Rheumatism doubles a man up physician and sufferer alike lose heart and often despair of a cure, but here's the exception. Wm. Pegg, of Norwood, Ont., says: "I was nearly doubled up with rheumatism. I got three bottles of South American Rheumatic Cure and they cured me. It's the quickest acting medicine I ever saw."—18

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Insurance men estimate the loss by the Baltimore fire at \$125,000,000, with insurance totalling \$90,000,000.

E. Loyst sells flour from \$2.00 up, different brands, Cream of the West. Full supply of bran, shorts, Victor Corn. All kinds of ground feed, rolled oats, wheat, rancules, groceries, coal oil, salt, at very lowest. One price.

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A number of the Filipino constabulary have revolted, and are making trouble for the Americans.

Genuine American and Canadian Coal Oil. MADOLE & WILSON.

20 Per Cent. Discount on all Furs.

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Just what it was all about, that novel of Charles Kingsley's named "Yeast," I have forgotten, much as I enjoyed it years ago when it was a leading book of the hour. I doubt if a clear remembrance of its contents could give to me now one-half the pleasure I find in its title alone.

"Yeast," I catch the malty smell—waited down fifty years and more. Again I see the sign "yeast" over the low, recessed brewery door; it is "right after school" of a Friday afternoon, and I, the parson's little girl, in white, stiffly starched pantalettes, am setting forth with the children of the neighborhood on the weekly trip to the brewery for yeast—a little tin pail in my hand in which a copper cent is rattling. I join the race across the long bridge with a troop of boys and girls. That was the day when brewers' yeast was greatly preferred to salt rizen, or pertater m'ins, by many housekeepers, even those who had rigid views upon the temperance question seldom permitting those views to militate against the Saturday's baking, providing that the yeast was retailed where a bar was not in evidence.

Unlike the most of the regular tasks of a properly trained, useful child of fifty years ago—when the boy Ralph Waldo, like many of his class, filled the kitchen wood-box, set the table, and scoured the steel knives and forks daily—going for yeast to a brewery had an abiding charm for children who, but for the weekly errand, might never have entered the locality where the brewery was located—a new world to many of us, with delightful phases of comradeship—for that little tin pail was a social leveler—a marvelous promoter of the democratic idea. The old stone brewery, high up above a deep ravine, actualized my idea of a giant's castle. That beyond the vaultlike room in the cellar, where a big man in a white apron filled our pails with a long-handled ladle from great jars, and mopped up the counter and scooped in our coppers with impressive dignity, dungeons could be found, I never doubted.

The sawdust on the floor, the grimy window barred with heavy cobwebs, was fascinatingly associated with certain story-books I had been forbidden to read—"Romance of the Forest," and the like. When the hot rolls came in on a Sunday morning I had it all over again but saying nothing about it, of course—the mist from the cataract, the roar of the falling water, the smell of malt—had I not seen the yeast of those rolls foaming round in the eddies of the swift current? . . . It was the rule to lift your pail cover and take a sniff. Strange that what smelled so good was so disappointing to taste, for taste we did, once at least, satisfied to suffer ever after.

There could be no loitering on the way home, else the mysterious byways leading off the main thoroughfare had been explored; but it was something to see, through the cracks in the sidewalk and fearfully close to our feet, the madly rushing waters of raceways—to hear the hum of machinery—to watch for one thrilling moment a gigantic wheel that came up creaking and dripping from a black abyss to plunge headlong into blackness again. I had only to make myself believe, as I easily could, that it was alive, that suffering wheel, to experience the sensation that was the supreme culmination of the enjoyment of the trip. "No yeast to-day," was sometimes hung out by the brewery door. My friend who writes poems of a fair sort, and who used to carry a yeast pail, says that she would give something for that old signboard to hang up in her workshop at times.

"Now, Johnny," my grandson hears often, "run to the grocery, quick, please, and bring a cake of compressed yeast." How can I help feeling sorry for Johnny? So much has been "compressed" out of his experience. General Crook, I remember, could not explain just why a hostile Apache suited him better in a blanket than in store clothes; nor why an old warrior of Geronimo's hostiles who used an ear-trumpet offended his ideas concerning the fitness of things—as did paposes with nursing bottles and medicine-men smoking cigarettes. Verily, the compressed yeast of utility has made short work of much of the old heaven of romance.

Twenty-three women deans of leading co-educational universities of the West, who met in conference at Evanston, Ill., on November 14th, are reported to have agreed that co-education worked out at present in many colleges is a menace to the American home. The trouble, as these ladies found it, seems to be that the girl students, living in big dormitories, got too much accustomed to an independent bachelor life. One dean said: "Every young woman student in an educational institution ought to have a mother there as well as one at home." That seems like very good sense. Mothers are imperfect creatures, but it is a mighty poor mother that is not better for a growing girl than none. A first-rate boarding school is often a better place for a girl than her own home. The system of such a school makes possible some details of training that are hard to achieve at home. But no boarding school is first-rate which does not provide successfully for mothering its girls. It was in this important department of mothering that the women deans seemed to consider some of the co-educational institutions defective. The remedy they suggested was to do away with big dormitories and house the girls in cottages. To do that would be to borrow one of the good points of the good boarding schools and to create something like home life for the girl students. Home life is primarily what girl students should be fitted for. For girls who intend to live in bachelor apartments, or even in boarding-houses, an experience of independent dormitory life may be valuable, but for girls who expect to make homes and live in them it isn't—"Life."

A Question of Sex.



Benevolent Old Man (a bit puzzled)—And are you both boys?
Tommy (in trousers)—No, sir. Johnny's going to be one next week!

Cold Comfort.

Instead of being peevish about it, Canada should regard the Ala. a boundary decision was cheerful acquiescence. It means several hundred miles less of snow to shovel next winter.—"Star," Kansas.

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